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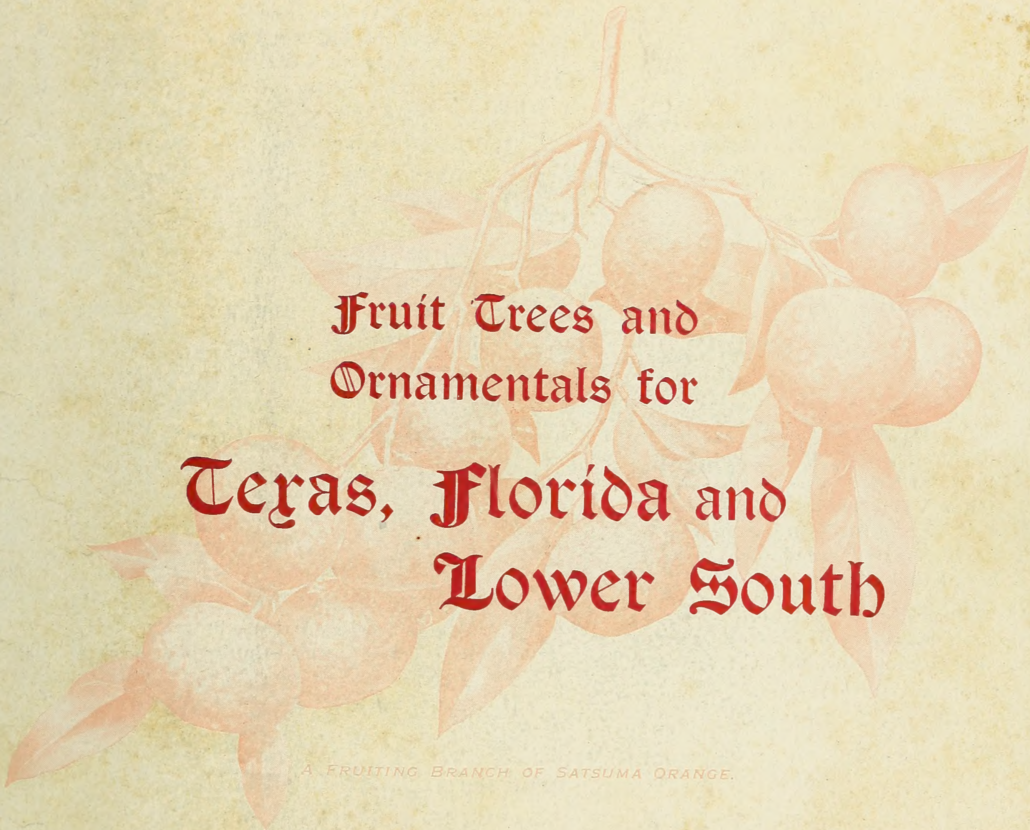
Glen St. Mary Nurseries

1895-96

Fruit Trees and Ornamentals for

Texas, Florida and Lower South



A FRUITING BRANCH OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

G. L. Taber,

Glen St. Mary, Fla.

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1882. 1896.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES.

Season of 1895-6.

G. L. TABER, Proprietor, GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN USING THIS CATALOGUE, it will facilitate the reader's convenience to keep in mind its arrangement, referring to—

PART I. For everything about varieties—description, adaptability, etc.

PART II. For suggestions as to the culture and management of fruit trees.

PART III. For information about ornamentals.

PART IV. For description of stock offered, prices, terms, conditions, rates of freight, and everything about doing business with us.

☞See Contents, on opposite page, for the various headings under each part.

IN OUR INTRODUCTION LAST YEAR WE SAID:

It should be the mission of the nurseryman to disseminate accurate information upon horticulture, to gather and to give to all the experimental knowledge gained by some. He should be, not so much on the alert for "novelties," as eager to know and place within reach the fruits and plants most valuable in each section and locality.

In a region where fruit growing is new and formative, as is the case now in the Lower South, it falls to the nurseryman to lead the way in experiments and to make the record of progress. He must seek and determine, test and prove. To render his results available to the fruit-growing and tree-planting public, his annual summary must be guide and hand-book as well as catalogue.

With this end in view, we have not confined our descriptive lists to outlining the prominent characteristics of varieties merely, but, so far as space permitted, have given full particulars, in the light of latest experience, regarding the most valuable kinds and their relative adaptability to the different sections, and to the descriptive lists thus amplified have added a chapter of copious hints upon the "care and management of fruit trees."

Thousands of horticulturists in the coast region of the South Atlantic and Gulf States have come to look upon the Annual Catalogue of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries as a year-book of progress and manual of reference, and no effort has been spared to make the descriptions accurate and intelligible, the cultural information recent and full, and the illustrations true to the objects represented.

CARRYING OUT THE ABOVE IDEA, our Catalogue for 1895-6 has been revised throughout and largely rewritten, and is commended to our friends and patrons with some confidence, as an up-to-date handbook for the horticulturist of the Lower South.

WE GROW TREES AND PLANTS FOR ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.—We are located in one of those favored spots which seem designed by nature for nurseries, and which are fast becoming the source of supply for wide areas. With local conditions of soil and climate peculiarly favorable to propagation and growth, a long season enables us to produce stock of superior quality, which has given exceptional satisfaction wherever planted throughout the United States.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF trees and plants for that great region of the Lower South extending from Florida to Texas, to all sections of which our products go. For years we have made the fruits of this region a study, planting extensive orchards as well as nurseries.

IN OUR EXPERIMENTAL PLANTING, we have been fortunate in a location combining in a remarkable degree the natural conditions required by the wide range of varieties grown in the different sections of this region. Neither too far North for the orange nor too far South for the apple, most of the varieties of the fruits that thrive westward along the Gulf Coast to the Rio Grande grow here, as well as the fruits of the continental highlands above us and the lower levels of the Florida peninsula below. Extensive test orchards, a feature of the business from the beginning, maintained at considerable expense, have amply repaid the outlay in the information afforded.

PRICES.—Year by year our stock is increased to meet the growing demand. Extensive propagation enables us to reduce the cost to a minimum, and it is our purpose to keep prices as low as the production of first-class stock will permit. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us opportunity to furnish estimates upon their lists.

We are grateful for the appreciation we have met in our efforts to keep all departments of our nursery fully up to the times. By continued persistent effort to obtain and disseminate the best, scrupulous care in keeping varieties true to name, liberal dealing and personal attention to business, we shall endeavor to retain the confidence of patrons, to gain new friends, and to extend our business relations.

September, 1895.

G. L. TABER.

VOLUNTARY EXPRESSIONS FROM LAST SEASON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Punta Gorda, Fla., Jan. 28, 1895:
"Trees to hand in splendid condition, after seven days on the road. An old Missouri Peach grower says they are fine, thrifty, healthy trees, having made a remarkable growth for yearlings."
F. K. ADAMS.

McComb City, Miss., February 18, 1895:
"The trees came in fine order."
I. N. BALDWIN.

Roseland, La., January 26, 1895:
"The trees I bought of you three years ago have done so extra well, I am going to try some more."
A. P. BERRYHILL.

Slidell, La., January 9, 1895:
"All the trees from you have given perfect satisfaction, and will insure you a good trade next season."
C. A. BAUER.

Orlando, Fla., November 30, 1894:
"The plants arrived to-day in perfect order, all fine specimens; I am more than pleased with them."
ROBT. I. BIDWELL.

Wharton, Texas, December 24, 1895:
"Thanks for sending me such nice Pear trees; they are twice the size of those obtained elsewhere."
JOHN L. CROOM.

Auburndale, Fla., March 4, 1895:
"I was well pleased with the three or four hundred trees I received from you several weeks ago. Please fill the additional order I herewith send."
JOHN M. EDSON.

Hibernia, Fla., March 22, 1895:
"Trees arrived in good order, and are doing well."
FREDERICK A. FLEMING.

Brownsville, Texas, January 22, 1895:
"The trees were nearly a month on the way, but nevertheless arrived in the best of order."
VALENTINE GAVITO.

Orange, Texas, January 29, 1895:
"Ship as you did before. The others came in as fine condition as I ever saw." A. GUNSTREAM.

Montclair, Fla., January 23, 1895:
"Trees arrived in splendid condition, and are the finest I ever saw sent out from a nursery."
HELEN HARCOURT.

White City, Fla., January 1, 1895:
"Trees received in good condition. Am very much obliged to you for the careful packing, the best I have ever seen in America." J. N. HAMMER.

Dayton, Texas, April 1, 1895:
"Our business with you was very satisfactory the past season, and I am in hopes to greatly increase it the coming fall." R. H. HARSH.

Galveston, Texas, January 19, 1895:
"We are well pleased with the trees you sent us, and if we need more will place our order with you."
M. E. HOLSTEIN.

Spring Lake, Fla., January 6, 1895:
"Trees arrived O. K. Do not think they are damaged by the long trip; the orange trees are fresh and green." S. H. INGHAM.

PART I. FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.

PEACHES.

Those unfamiliar with Peach lore will find the subject more intelligible if they will, at the outset, fix in mind the groups into which horticulturists classify varieties of Peaches, which are continually referred to in treating of the characteristics and adaptability of the fruit, as indicating the race to which varieties belong. These groups are as follows: The "Persian" race or type, coming originally from Persia, embracing the older varieties of this country and Europe, and their derivatives, and including most of the kinds in general cultivation in the older Peach regions of this country. The "Spanish" race or type, a race of so-called "natives," found in the extreme lower South, where, whatever their ultimate origin, it has existed time immemorial, and has now fixed characteristics peculiar to itself that distinguish the many named varieties. The "Northern Chinese" race or type, embracing the Chinese Cling and the varieties derived therefrom. The Honey race or type, embracing the Honey and varieties derived therefrom. The Peen-to race or type, embracing the Peen-to and varieties derived therefrom. Except the "New Oriental Bloods," Japan Dwarf Blood and Red Ceylon, comparatively recent importations, which are distinct and belong to none of these groups, all the varieties listed in this Catalogue belong to one or other of the five classes named above.

To illustrate the application of these generic names, we quote as follows from the report on "Peach Culture in the Gulf Region," by G. L. Taber, read before the 25th biennial session of the American Pomological Society (1895): "For the *most* Southern range of this vast territory, varieties of the Peen-to type are undoubtedly the ones to plant. In all sections where late spring frosts are not common, the Peen-to and Honey types are quite certain. A little farther North in the Gulf Region, certain varieties of the Honey type are still adapted, as well as varieties of the older 'Spanish' type. Yet farther North, but still in this same Gulf Region, and in some places extending down into and overlapping the intervening sections, another type succeeds, sometimes called the 'Northern Chinese,' with Chinese Cling as the original, and Elberta, General Lee and others as improved representatives; here, also, Alexander, Jessie Kerr, Mountain Rose, Foster, and others of the Persian type, are more or less adapted." It may be added, by way of general comment, that the Peen-to race is everywhere a vigorous grower, the varieties all ripening early, and most of them, very early in season, but requiring the comparative exemption from late spring frosts of lower latitudes for reliable production. The varieties of the Honey race are all early ripeners. The Northern Chinese are mid-season varieties. The "Spanish" varieties ripen from mid-season to late. The "Persian" race includes varieties that ripen from very early to late in season.

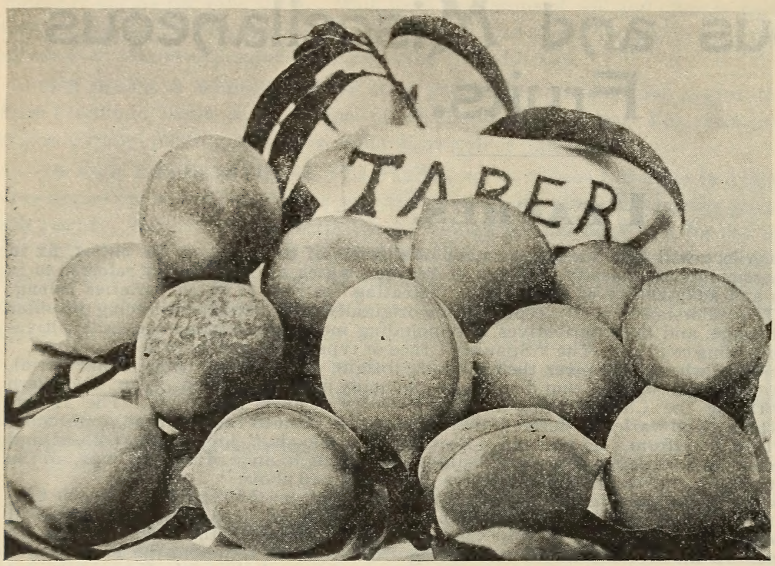
We Grow Peach Trees for All Parts of the Country.—Our advantages for the production of exceptionally desirable nursery stock for planting throughout the South and the country generally have been alluded to in the Introduction to this Catalogue. As with other leading fruits, we grow Peach trees for all sections, but we make

Peach Trees for the Gulf Region—Texas to Florida—a Specialty.—Sections of this region have shown their adaptability to Peaches, by the production of this fruit for generations, but, until recently, only seedlings were grown, which, as a rule, ripened too late in season for profitable shipment, and those of superior merit were not perpetuated as varieties by propagation (the only named varieties obtainable being "Persians," from the North, which, so far as tried, did not prove well adapted). Thus, when the attention of the fruit-growers of the Lower South was turned to this fruit, some years ago, there was no Peach culture here, in the proper horticultural sense, although the adaptability of various sections to this fruit was apparent.

The first step in the development of Peach culture in this region, which has now attained both commercial and horticultural importance, was the selection and propagation of superior natives, giving us the well-known varieties of "Spanish" race. The foregoing, with varieties of Northern Chinese type, and the subsequently introduced orientals, Honey and Peen-to, have, with their crosses and progeny, given us a race of Peaches well adapted to the Lower South, in time of ripening extending from the first in market over a period of several months.

In the process of selection, by which the varieties of "Spanish" race were obtained, we tested hundreds of natives; we have also tried, in our own orchards, hundreds of well known varieties, including many of the "Persian" race, as well as all of the orientals of Chinese, Peen-to and Honey extraction, and the "New Oriental Bloods;" and, in addition to this, have planted several acres of seedlings from selected seed from particular types and strains of Peaches, with a view to obtaining improved varieties. **As a result of this experimental planting, we have, probably, the largest and most valuable collection of Peaches ever grown in America, of varieties adapted to the coast region from Florida to Texas.**

Recent Introductions.—The new varieties, Colon, Ferdinand, Sangmel, Taber and Triana, which we introduced in 1893-94, and which, this season, are placed in the general list (and at the regular price), are the result of a special line of work which we have carried on for several years, namely, *the planting of selected seed from selected seedlings of particular strains or types of Peaches.* The five varieties referred to originated on our own grounds from selected seed of improved Honey seedlings. From over 200 trees thus obtained, which we fruited, the five varieties named were selected as possessing genuine and individual merit.



THE TABER PEACH. One of the five varieties of recent introduction referred to above, is Taber, of which we give an excellent photo-engraving, made from fruit grown in our own orchards this year (1895). See specific description, under "Varieties Described," on page 15. The tree is a strong grower and a prolific and reliable bearer. The fruit is of good size and handsome appearance, and a great improvement on its progenitor, the Honey, having a sprightly flavor, with delicious acid smack, so often wanting in this race. Its attractive coloring is not confined to the exterior; blood markings permeate the flesh, which is as pleasing to the eye as to the taste. In Central and Northern Florida it is at home. It will unquestionably succeed wherever the Honey thrives, and the indications are, so far as it has been tested, that it has an even wider range than that variety, succeeding lower down the Florida peninsula, and in the Gulf Region westward to Texas.

FIVE NEW VARIETIES. **Colon, Ferdinand, Sangmel** and **Triana** (see "Varieties Described," on page 11, for specific description), have the same general characteristics, in tree **and** fruit, as **Taber** (see above). These five varieties, of common origin, are all vigorous growers, prolific, and bear fruit of good size and appearance. Sangmel and Triana are of excellent quality, while Colon, Ferdinand and Taber are remarkable among Honey derivatives for the snap and tone of their flavor. All of these Peaches bloom late in spring—as late as or later than the grandparent, Honey—thus obviating danger from late frosts. Their time of ripening is when Peaches are in demand—after the earliest varieties have been marketed, and before the mid-summer varieties come on. The clingstone, Taber, and the freestone, Colon, come first and together, at Glen St. Mary June 15 to 25; before they are gone the clingstone, Sangmel, comes in, and later (June 25 to July 5 here) the clingstone, Ferdinand, and the freestone, Triana. These five varieties all show unmistakable evidence of having been crossed with blood Peaches of "Spanish" type, and hence should prove well adapted to the entire South. For some years we have reported in our annual Catalogue the results obtained from bearing trees of these varieties in our own orchards; we have fruited them another year (1895), and they have fully borne out previous promise.

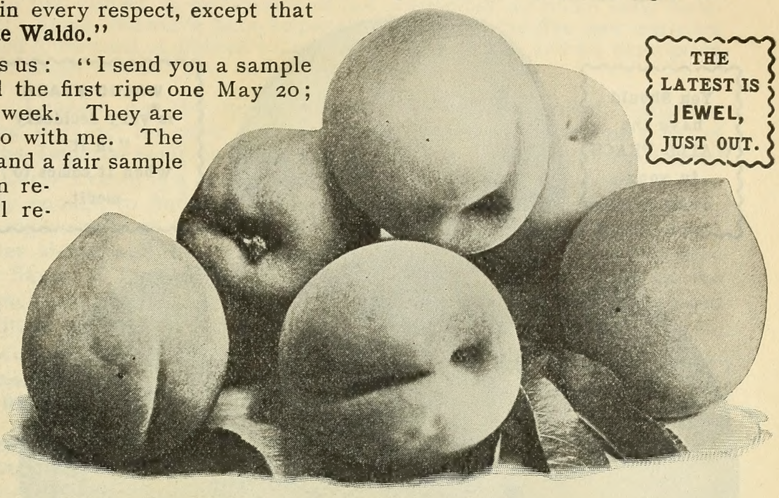
A BRAND NEW PEACH, THE JEWEL. **A Peach as good as the Waldo, as prolific as the Waldo, as vigorous as the Waldo, as late-blooming as the Waldo, and ripening its fruit two weeks ahead of the Waldo,** is certainly a desideratum in the Peach culture of Eastern and Peninsular Florida. These qualities are claimed by its originator for the Jewel Peach, offered to the public this year for the first time. (See accompanying illustration, engraved especially for this Catalogue, and detailed description under "Varieties Described," on page 14.) The originator of this Peach (and also of the Waldo Peach), Mr. T. K. Godbey, of Waldo, Florida, speaking before the Florida State Horticultural Society, in April, 1893, says: "Peach growing about Waldo is a financial success. * * * My orchard, like other successful orchards, * * * began about twelve years ago, with a few Peen-to and Honey trees. * * * While the Peen-to is the foundation of our Peach culture, we have produced so many improvements by planting Peen-to seed, and the seed of its offspring, that we no longer consider the Peen-to worthy of planting. As to the best varieties: The **Jewel**, Waldo, Angel, Lizzie and Oviedo ripen in the order named, and are unsurpassed in their season. The Jewel is a seedling of the Waldo, fruiting on my place for the third time, and is **two weeks earlier than any other Peach with me.**"

On May 15, 1893, Mr. Godbey writes us: "The Jewel—my own production—is a seedling of the Waldo, and is like the parent in every respect, except that it is earlier. **It blooms with the Waldo.**"

On May 30, 1893, he writes us: "I send you a sample of the Jewel Peach. I picked the first ripe one May 20; the entire crop will ripen this week. They are two weeks ahead of the Peen-to with me. The one I send is of average size, and a fair sample in every way." (The specimen received resembled Waldo in all respects.)

On June 3, 1893, he writes us: "Picked the last of the Jewels June 2."

On June 2, 1894, he writes us: "I send sample of Jewel Peach, picked last Saturday. This season they began to ripen May 10. This is the last of the crop, and about average size for this season." (Fruit received, as in 1893, resembled Waldo.)


THE JEWEL PEACH.

THE LATEST IS JEWEL, JUST OUT.

SELECTING VARIETIES.

Unless the variety planted is adapted to the locality, the most favorable Peach soil and other natural conditions, with the most generous treatment, will not bring success. This is a peculiarity of the Peach; where one variety succeeds another fails. Speaking of the Peach generally throughout the country, while there are a few varieties that can be successfully planted over a more or less widely extended area, most of the varieties are very limited in their adaptability; hence the innumerable varieties propagated. Take, for instance, the Elberta, an ideal Peach where it thrives; in West Florida it is one of the best; in this part of the state, Eastern North Florida, it does not succeed, while throughout the Peninsula it is a failure.

Varieties Adapted to Different Sections.—In considering the adaptability of varieties to the several sections of the Gulf Region, large areas, in which local conditions differ, must be spoken of as a whole. Arbitrary geographical divisions of this kind cannot be made to indicate pomological conditions with accuracy, and, while they serve to convey a correct general idea of the subject, the conclusions reached will have exceptions, and must necessarily be more or less approximate. Beginning with our own section, we take up first the

BEST PEACHES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA.

Meaning by Eastern North Florida, the upper peninsula and mainland portions of the state lying above a line drawn from St. Augustine to the mouth of the Withlacoochee river.

Here, most varieties of "Spanish" race thrive, but, owing to their late season of ripening, are not profitable for shipment, and are grown for local consumption only. The Honey race is at its best. It is too far North for some of the Peen-tos, but others of this race are among the most reliable and profitable kinds. We are out of the range of the "Persian" race, and the same may be said of the Northern Chinese, although some of the latter succeed in localities. **The Honey varieties and later-blooming Peen-tos are the standard market sorts.** (For complete, classified list of varieties for this district, showing relative value and succession of ripening, see "Section B," in "List to Aid Selection," below.)

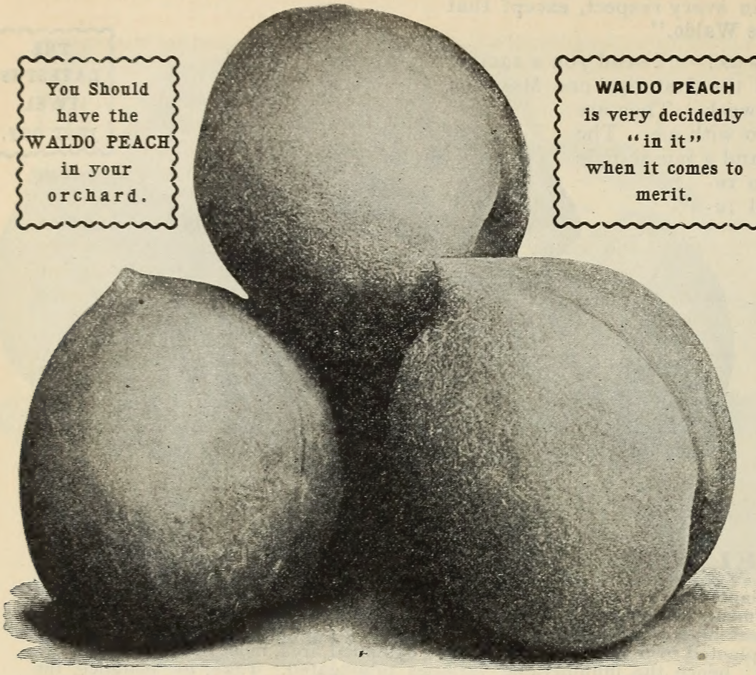
Varieties for Market. The market varieties in the district under consideration—and the same is true in South Florida—naturally fall into two classes, namely, the *very early* varieties, and the *early* varieties, the latter following the former, but still reaching market before any considerable quantity of good Peaches from more Northern sections come in. At Glen St. Mary, **we have found the early varieties—those that follow the very early sorts—quite as profitable as the latter.** The market is apt to open with a rush of immature and inferior fruit, which tends to depress prices, and so many confine themselves to the earliest kinds, with nothing to follow, that there is an interval after the *very* early varieties from Florida have been marketed, before good Peaches from other sections are offered, when the market is comparatively bare, and prices go up.

Very Early Varieties. The first Peaches to ripen are Persians of the Alexander class, the Japan Dwarf Blood, and the earliest Peen-to varieties. We are, in this district, out of the range of the first, the second does not here meet the requirements of a market Peach in other respects than earliness, and all of the earliest Peen-tos, *with one exception*, are unreliable by reason of too early blooming. The one exception is the Waldo, and it completely fills the bill.

THE WALDO PEACH. The list of reliable and profitable *very* early varieties for this district consists of **Waldo, more Waldo, and more Waldo,** and is, withal, a very satisfactory list. This remarkable **freestone** (*most of the very early sorts in other sections are clings*) answers the requirements as well as a list dozens long. It is a seedling of the Peen-to, and, while the fruit of no other variety of this early-ripening race (barring, of course, the new Jewel) is before it, **it blooms a full month later than any other** very early-ripening Peen-to variety—**an immense advantage where late frosts occur.** While all the other *very* early varieties of the Peen-to race have a propensity here to do their blooming when Jack Frost is still at work, and are therefore more or less uncertain, the Waldo, by reason of its late-blooming and good bearing qualities in other respects, is reliable, and **seldom fails to produce a good crop.** The tree is as vigorous and healthy as the parent Peen-to, which, as a grower, is the ideal Peach.

You Should have the WALDO PEACH in your orchard.

WALDO PEACH is very decidedly "in it" when it comes to merit.



THE WALDO PEACH.

The Peen-to and its progeny, unlike the Peaches of more Northern extraction and range, are essentially semi-tropical in their habits, growing late, starting early, and often actively during winter. Among these varieties, the Waldo has exhibited remarkable ability to withstand cold. The past winter (1894-95), in this state, has been unparalleled in severity for a century; like the orange trees, the semi-tropical Peaches have suffered, and to about the same extent. To this the Waldo and Angel varieties have been notable exceptions. In our own orchards every variety of Peen-to parentage except these two was killed by the cold. The Waldo, however, sustained so little injury that it bore a fair crop this spring, and this has been the case generally wherever the Waldo is grown.

The Waldo is not only **a free and regular bearer,** but is also **a high-colored, attractive fruit.** See the excellent illustration accompanying this account, made especially for this Catalogue, from a photograph of average specimens of this year's crop (1895), as grown in our own orchards. The quality of the fruit is not disappointing. It is far superior to the Alexander and other early Peaches of parallel and higher latitudes, and, being a freestone, is preferred in market. In flavor it has the good qualities of the Peen-to varieties, without a trace of the bitter tang many of the latter are apt to have under ordinary conditions. This valuable Peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability; it stands with the first and best of the very early sorts Southward throughout the state, and, in sections of Texas and Lower Louisiana, gives promise of being one of the most valuable varieties. (See detailed description under "Varieties Described," on page 15).

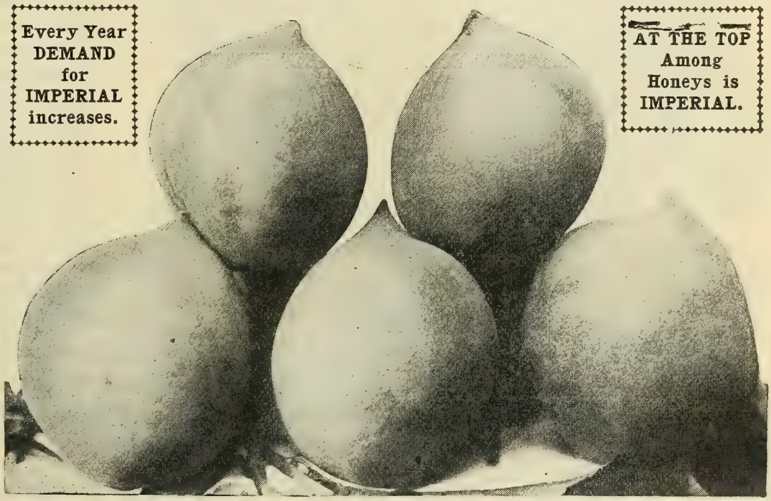
MAKE A NOTE OF THE FACT that the Waldo, best, earliest of all Peaches in Eastern North Florida, is equally well adapted to South Florida, where there is no variety earlier, and it is one of the best.

Early Varieties. As noted on page 5, the *early* varieties, following the *very* early varieties, are quite as profitable as the latter. In this district, as money-makers and satisfactory all-round early varieties, **the following take first rank: Angel, Bidwell's Late, Imperial, Honey, and the five new varieties** noticed above. (For description and illustration of Bidwell's Late, see pages 11 and 12, and for description of the Honey, see page 13.) Of the Angel we shall have more to say below.

THE IMPERIAL PEACH. Leaving out the newer varieties, Colon, Ferdinand, Sangmel, Taber and Triana, and referring only to the older and well-known kinds, **in making up a list of varieties of Honey parentage, the Imperial must be placed at the top.** It is true that the Honey itself comes in earlier, and the Early Cream is a little ahead of it in ripening, but it is well within the limit of *early* varieties, early enough to find a good market, and its size, appearance, quality, productiveness, reliability and vigor make it an exceptionally desirable early variety. It is as handsome as the Honey, of better shape, and the rich honey-like sweetness, that has given name to the type, is mingled in the flavor of Imperial with a sprightliness that does not pall on the palate. Our engraving, from specimens of this year's (1895) crop from our own orchards, is a good representation, and a full description will be found under "Varieties Described," on page 13.

Every Year DEMAND for IMPERIAL increases.

AT THE TOP Among Honeys is IMPERIAL.



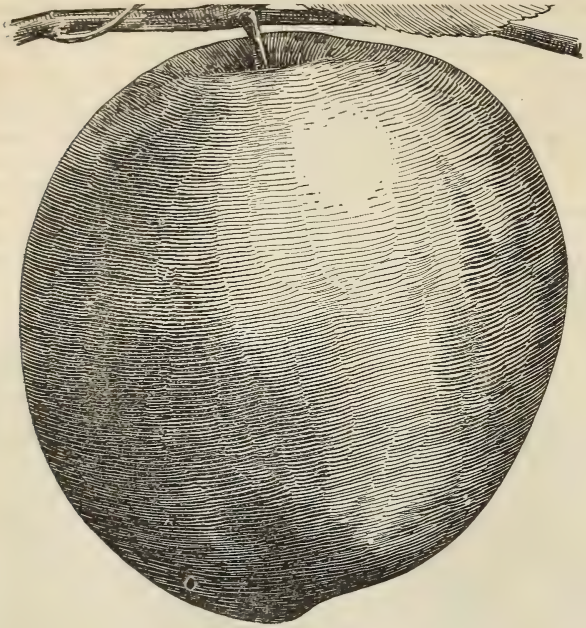
THE IMPERIAL PEACH.

BEST PEACHES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA.

Passing from the upper to the central and lower portions of the peninsula, we enter a region where the leading varieties of Peaches are all of Peen-to race, and we therefore take with us Waldo, Angel and Bidwell's Late. **As a very early variety for South Florida, we shall find none surpassing Waldo,** although we must add to it other *very* early sorts of equal merit here, notably Bidwell's Early, Maggie and Yum Yum. The Peen-to itself may also be added to this list of earliest ripeners, as it is a favorite with many; with high fertilizing and culture it is of fine quality, of good size and without bitter tang, and its flat shape is a "uniqueness" some consider an advantage. (None of the other varieties of Peen-to race referred to in this Catalogue are flat, but all of standard peach-shape.)

Among the *early* varieties (not the *very* earliest, but still *early*) **here, Angel still heads the list.** Bidwell's Early is also a favorite, and at its best. In locations some of the Honeys do well, especially Imperial, Early Cream, and the five new varieties (above referred to), from which we are receiving very favorable reports, are recommended for trial. For detailed description of the varieties named, see "Varieties Described," on page 11. For succession in ripening, and relative value of all varieties offered for this district, see "Section A" of "List to Aid Selection," below.

THE ANGEL PEACH. What the Crawford is to the Peach regions of the North and Pacific Slope, what the Elberta is to the Peach regions of the Cotton States, the Angel is to the Peninsula of Florida—**a matchless Peach.** A freestone of large size, symmetrical shape, exquisite coloring and high flavor, it leaves nothing to be desired in **a perfect fruit.** The tree, with all the vigor of the parent Peen-to, is **a constant and prolific bearer.** It blooms a month later than other varieties of this race. Angel and Waldo alone of the Peen-to race (except, perhaps, the "brand new Jewell") **possess this valuable characteristic of late blooming**—a characteristic that will be appreciated by those who have, with trouble and expense, brought an orchard to bearing age, but are annually disappointed by a smattering of fruit, at most, from trees capable and willing to yield full crops, and that would yield full crops, were they not nipped in the bud by Jack Frost every spring. The fact that Angel, like Waldo, escaped the exceptionally severe cold of last winter with less injury than any other varieties of the Peen-to race, in locations where semi-tropical Peaches suffered, indicates that it is much less liable than other varieties to winter-kill.


THE ANGEL PEACH.

On July 28, 1892, Rev. Lyman Phelps, the noted fruit grower and pomologist, of Orange county, Fla., wrote us: "So far, **the Angel is the Peach** of all others **for South Florida."** On July 27, 1895, he writes: "This season we have had the finest Peaches we ever had. Angel is hard to excel anywhere. I sent some to ——— ———, who writes, 'They are the best Peaches I ever saw in Florida, if not the best anywhere.' Others say, unqualifiedly, 'They are the best we ever saw.' The trees are now the largest Peach trees of their age I ever saw."

Alexander and Hale's Early would stand no show were it not for their earliness; but their day in market is over when the Crawfords and Elbertas come. The first Peaches are never the best Peaches. The Angel is certainly a "best Peach," and, for a "best Peach" is remarkably early, its season varying from the last of May well down the peninsula, to the last of June in North Florida.

Bear in mind that this incomparable early Peach for South Florida, the Angel, is equally well adapted to Eastern North Florida.

BEST PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA, LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

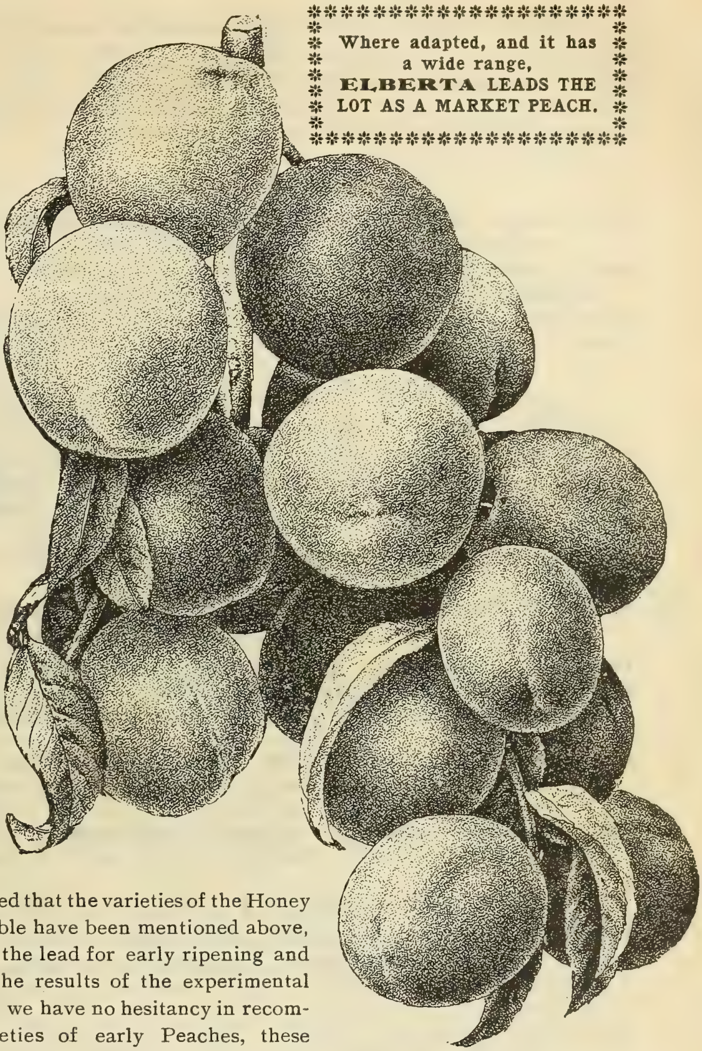
In this district the best varieties grown for the earliest market are the Persians, Alexander and Jessie Kerr. The Honey varieties, which are next in season, do well; for this district, to the varieties of this race which have been considered in the preceding pages, the Pallas should be added. Varieties of Northern Chinese race produce the main market crop; of these General Lee and Thurber are among the best. Most varieties of "Spanish" race are at home, and are grown for succession and local consumption. One of the most successful West Florida orchardists recommends the following for a ten-acre commercial orchard: "Two acres Jessie Kerr, two acres Alexander, two acres General Lee and four acres Elberta. There may be other varieties, even of the oldest, that are as good, or even better than the ones mentioned, but these I have found by experience to be good."

THE ELBERTA PEACH. In referring to the varieties adapted to this district, we have reserved the Elberta, on the principle that the best should come last. **We are now in the region of the far-famed Elberta.** It should be noted in passing, that the Elberta does not succeed in South or East Florida, but **where it does succeed, and it succeeds perfectly here, it is easily the leading market variety.** The orchardist above quoted says: "As a money-producer, there is no Peach, so far tried in West Florida, equal to the Elberta. It ripens July 5 to 20. The earlier varieties sometimes bring fancy prices, but none of them have the quantity and quality of the Elberta, and it can be got to the most distant markets in good condition." In this section the Elbertas come in two weeks ahead of the Elbertas of Central Georgia, and are about all marketed before the enormous crop of that region crowds out competition. (The same relative earliness of ripening applies to the other varieties of Peaches grown in this district.) Our illustration, on opposite page, shows a cluster of Elbertas much reduced. A detailed description of this unrivaled Peach, as well as of other varieties recommended for this district, will be found under "Varieties Described," on page 12. See, also, "Section C," in "List to Aid Selection," below.

Where adapted, and it has
a wide range,
**ELBERTA LEADS THE
LOT AS A MARKET PEACH.**

BEST PEACHES—COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

As to Peaches for the vast region stretching along the Gulf westward from Florida across Louisiana and Texas, it is more difficult to particularize than for the districts already considered, because Peach culture is newer and still more largely experimental, and because greater differences between localities make general conclusions less easily arrived at and less valuable. Perhaps the following synopsis is as nearly accurate as a list of this kind could be made: Most of the "Spanish" race, of Florida or Texas origin, for all sections where Peaches of any kind succeed; Honey varieties, Imperial, Honey, Early Cream, Pallas, Climax and the five new varieties referred to above, for most localities, and very generally; Elberta, General Lee, Thurber, and others of Northern Chinese race, in many localities; and, for early ripening in some localities, Alexander and Jessie Kerr, and, in other localities (of comparative exemption from late frosts), the late-bloomers of Peen-to race, Waldo and Angel. From personal observation in coastwise Texas and Louisiana, and extensive correspondence with leading orchardists, we are convinced that the varieties of the Honey race, of which a number of the most desirable have been mentioned above, are especially well adapted, and will take the lead for early ripening and early market. Basing our opinion upon the results of the experimental planting that has been done in this territory, we have no hesitancy in recommending, to inquirers for the best varieties of early Peaches, these "Honey" sorts, as most likely to prove satisfactory for shipping as well as for local market and consumption.



CLUSTER OF ELBERTA PEACHES.
(Much reduced.)

For succession in ripening and relative value of varieties for this district, see "Section D," in "List to Aid Selection," below, and for descriptions, see "Varieties Described," on page 11.

LIST TO AID SELECTION.

As already stated, in assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, and absolute accuracy cannot be expected, but the following list, compiled after many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, will, we are confident, prove helpful as an approximate guide to selection.

Succession in Ripening. The terms "very early," "early," "mid-season" and "late," in the list below, indicate the ripening time of the varieties following. Thus, speaking for Florida, very early would mean May 1 to June 15; early, June 1 to July 10; mid-season, July 1 to August 10; late, August 1 to late fall. As soil, season, location and other circumstances of environment always affect time of ripening, which is therefore relative and conditional, the indications regarding season, as well as adaptability, must be taken as approximative only.

EXPLANATION OF LIST. The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are printed in black capitals, thus: **"ANGEL."** Varieties next in order of merit are printed in black-face lower-case type, thus: **"Climax."** Other varieties recommended are printed in plain lower-case type, thus: "Globe." With the exception of the varieties marked "new," all the varieties listed below have been largely planted and thoroughly tested.

SECTION A.—VARIETIES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA.

Very Early. **WALDO, BIDWELL'S EARLY, MAGGIE, YUM YUM, PEEN-TO, JEWEL (new),** Japan Dwarf Blood, Red Ceylon.

Early. **ANGEL, BIDWELL'S LATE, Colon, Early Cream, Ferdinand, Honey, Imperial, Oviedo, Sangmel, Taber, Triana,** Climax, Florida Gem.

Mid-Season. Cabler's Indian, Countess, Florida Crawford, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth.

Late. La Magnifique, Victoria, Powers' September, Gibbons' October.

SECTION B.—VARIETIES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA.

Very Early. **WALDO, JEWEL (new),** Bidwell's Early, Japan Dwarf Blood, Maggie, Peen-to, Yum Yum.

Early. **ANGEL, BIDWELL'S LATE, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO, HONEY, EARLY CREAM, COLON, FERDINAND, SANGMEL, TABER, TRIANA,** Climax, Florida Gem, Pallas.

Mid-Season. **Cabler's Indian, Countess, Florida Crawford, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth,** Onderdonk, Thurber.

Late. **La Magnifique, Victoria, Powers' September, Gibbons' October.**

SECTION C.—VARIETIES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Very Early. **ALEXANDER, JESSIE KERR,** Early Beatrice, Japan Dwarf Blood.

Early. **COLON, EARLY CREAM, FERDINAND, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO, SANGMEL, TABER, TRIANA, Climax, Crawford's Early, Florida Gem, Honey, Mountain Rose, Pallas,** Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Fleitas, Foster, Hale's Early.

Mid-Season. **CABLER'S INDIAN, COUNTESS, ELBERTA, FLORIDA CRAWFORD, GENERAL LEE, ONDERDONK, THURBER, Amelia, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth,** Columbia, Crawford's Late, Lady Ingold, Lemon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Wheatland.

Late. **GIBBONS' OCTOBER, POWERS' SEPTEMBER, VICTORIA, La Magnifique,** Heath Cling, Henrietta, Oldmixon Cling, Picquet's Late, Salway, Wonderful.

SECTION D.—VARIETIES FOR COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Very Early. **ALEXANDER, JESSIE KERR, WALDO, JEWEL** (new), Early Beatrice, Japan Dwarf Blood.

Early. **COLON, EARLY CREAM, FERDINAND, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO, SANGMEL, TABER, TRIANA, ANGEL, BIDWELL'S LATE, Climax, Crawford's Early, Florida Gem, Honey, Mountain Rose, PALLAS,** Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Fleitas, Foster, Hale's Early.

Mid-Season. **CABLER'S INDIAN, COUNTESS, ELBERTA, FLORIDA CRAWFORD, GENERAL LEE, ONDERDONK, THURBER, Amelia, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth,** Columbia, Crawford's Late, Lady Ingold, Lemon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Wheatland.

Late. **GIBBONS' OCTOBER, POWERS' SEPTEMBER, VICTORIA, La Magnifique,** Heath Cling, Henrietta, Oldmixon Cling, Picquet's Late, Salway, Wonderful.

SECTION E.—VARIETIES FOR OTHER PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions mentioned above.

Very Early. **ALEXANDER, Jessie Kerr, Early Beatrice,** Japan Dwarf Blood.

Early. **CRAWFORD'S EARLY, MOUNTAIN ROSE, Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Foster, Hale's Early,** Climax, Colon, Early Cream, Ferdinand, Florida Gem, Imperial, Oviedo, Pallas, Sangmel, Taber, Triana.

Mid-Season. **CRAWFORD'S LATE, ELBERTA, GENERAL LEE, Amelia, Florida Crawford, Crosby, Globe, Lemon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Thurber, Wheatland,** Cabler's Indian, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Columbia, Countess, Lady Ingold, La Reine, Onderdonk.

Late. **HEATH CLING, OLDMIXON CLING, SALWAY, Henrietta, Wonderful,** Gibbons' October, La Magnifique, Picquet's Late, Powers' September, Victoria.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

The abbreviations in parentheses below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus, (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.), to the Persian race; (N.C.), Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P.-to), Peen-to; (N.O.B.), New Oriental Bloods.

The dates given indicate the usual time of ripening at Glen St. Mary.

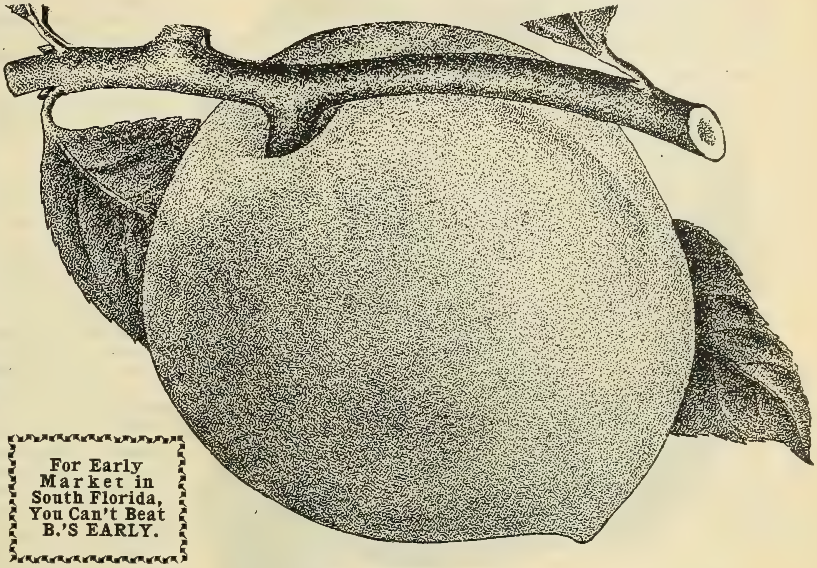
7 cts. apiece for B.'s Early. See text.

Alexander. (Per.) Large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. **With Jessie Kerr, the earliest to ripen of** Persian race. About June 1. **(See reference** to this Peach under "Selecting Varieties," **above.)**

Amelia. (Per.) Very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; free. July 1 to 10. **Unexcelled in size, beauty or quality.** Origin, Orangeburg, S. C.

Angel. (P.-to.) Very large; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; flesh white, melting, juicy, mildly subacid, exquisite flavor, entirely devoid of the bitter-almond or noyau of the parent Peen-to, and most of its seedlings; free. **(See "Selecting Varieties" for fuller account and illustration.)**

For Early Market in South Florida, You Can't Beat B.'S EARLY.

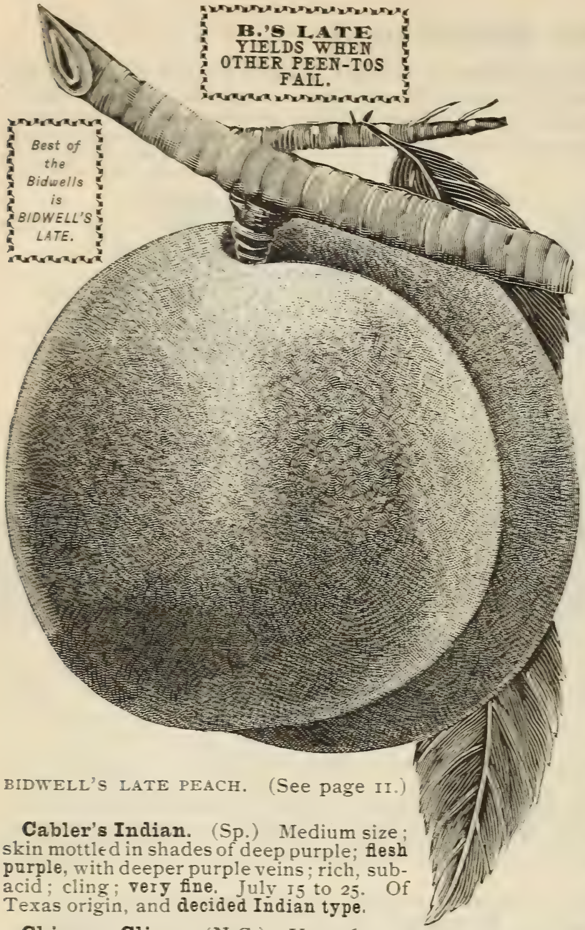


BIDWELL'S EARLY PEACH.

BIDWELL'S EARLY. (P.-to.) Size medium; shape roundish oblong, with short recurved point; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; cling. Commences to ripen with Peen-to, but continues longer. Uncertain in North Florida on account of early blooming and consequent liability to be frost-bitten.

Under the head of "Selecting Varieties," we have referred to this Peach as of first rank among the *very* early ripeners for South Florida. **Throughout the Orange Region** of Florida it is **a first favorite for early market.** (The same may be said of **Maggie and Yum Yum, which are very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance and other qualities.)** Speaking of Bidwell's Early, a prominent South Florida Peach grower writes us: "It pays me best to stick to the earliest varieties. I usually commence shipping May 15, and close about June 15, this season 'fancys' (from 2¾ to 3 inches in diameter) bringing $4.50 per crate, or nearly seven cents apiece." A well-known commission merchant says of Bidwell's Early: "The finest early Peaches I ever saw, and will bring good prices." Writing from Clifton Springs, N. Y., on June 3, and referring to Bidwell's Early, Dr. Henry Foster says: "They are indeed more luscious than any of the early Peaches I have eaten at the North, and they have borne shipment well. I regard this Peach as a grand success. In quality and flavor superior to our home Peaches, except Crawford and one or two others." (See accompanying cut.)

BIDWELL'S LATE. (P.-to.) Size medium to large, nearly round; color yellowish white; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy; cling. Quality excellent. Ripens about three weeks later than the Peen-to. **The best of the "Bidwell" Varieties.** This Peach has been already referred to (see "Selecting Varieties") as one of the most desirable, both in Eastern North Florida and in South Florida. Like Bidwell's Early, it is a first seedling of the Peen-to, originated by A. I. Bidwell, at Orlando, some ten years ago, and is now a well-known standard sort. It has proved a sure bearer farther North than any other variety of the Peen-to race, except Waldo and Angel, and is extensively planted as far North as Glen St. Mary, as well as throughout South Florida. (See cut on page 12.)



B.'S LATE
YIELDS WHEN
OTHER PEEN-TOS
FAIL.

Best of
the
Bidwells
is
BIDWELL'S
LATE.

BIDWELL'S LATE PEACH. (See page 11.)

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) Medium size; skin mottled in shades of deep purple; **flesh purple**, with deeper purple veins; rich, subacid; cling; **very fine**. July 15 to 25. Of Texas origin, and **decided Indian type**.

Chinese Cling. (N.C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous; excellent. July 5 to 15.

Chinese Free. (N.C.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, showing considerable red; firm and well flavored; free. July 5 to 15. Desirable market sort.

Climax. (Hon.) Medium size, roundish oblong, with recurved point like the Honey, but shorter; skin pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly, with distinct trace of acid; excellent; free. June 25 to July 5. Possesses many characteristics of the parent Honey, but larger and 10 days later. Fruit of good appearance. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. **Has proved especially desirable in the Texas Coast country, and in Lower Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and West Florida.**

Colon. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, very juicy, subacid, high flavored, delicious; free. June 15 to 25. (See **full account** under "Five New Varieties," and "Selecting Varieties," on pages 4 and 5.)

Columbia. (Sp.) Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow, striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting, exceedingly rich; free. About July 20, continuing a fortnight.

Countess. (Sp.) Large to very large, nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. July 15 to 20. The original tree, now about 13 years old, has a trunk circumference of over 40 inches 2 feet from the ground, and 30 feet breadth of top. It has borne uniformly **heavy crops** for the past 10 or **11 years**, and has yielded as high as 10 bushels in a single year. **Fruit of superior quality. Worthy of extensive propagation.**

Crawford's Early. (Per.) Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; free. End of June. Very productive; a standard market variety.

Crawford's Late. (Per.) Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; fine quality; free. Last of July. **An old and very popular variety** for market or canning.

Crosby. (Per.) Medium size, roundish, with distinct seam on blossom end; skin light golden yellow and very downy; flesh bright yellow and rather firm. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree of rather dwarfish habit. A recent introduction that has attracted very wide attention on account of its disposition to produce good crops in "off-years," when other varieties usually fail.

Early Beatrice. (Per.) Small to medium; deep red, and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; prolific; free. June 1 to 10. Fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early.

Early Cream. (Hon.) Resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor; free. June 15 to 25. A Peach of fine quality, much larger than the Honey, of which it is a seedling. The original tree is a strong grower, and has borne heavy crops for some years. (See cut, opposite page.)

Early Rivers. (Per.) Large to very large; skin pale greenish white and very thin; flesh subacid, very vinous and juicy, with delicate flavor; free. Very prolific. June 10 to 20. Well suited to near-by markets.

Early Tillottson. (Per.) Medium size; skin white, covered with red; flesh melting and good; free. Very prolific; fruit an admirable shipper. June 20 to 25.

Elberta. (N.C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored; free. July 5 to 20. Supposed seedling of Chinese Cling. One of the finest and most valuable varieties. (**See** illustration and **fuller account** under "Selecting Varieties," page 9.)

Ferdinand. (Hon.) Large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, veined with red; meaty, rich and delicious; cling. June 25 to July 5. (**See further particulars above** under "Five New Varieties," and "Selecting Varieties," pages 4 and 5.)

Fleitas (*Yellow St. John*). (Per.) Large, roundish; orange yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. Ripens with Early Tillottson, and lasts longer.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25. The tree is a heavy and uniform bearer. A chance Florida seedling, which has been in heavy bearing in this county for many years. We have given it the above name on account of its resemblance to the well-known Late Crawford of more Northern fame. This similarity lies wholly in the fruit; the growth, character and adaptability of the trees are entirely distinct. The true Late Crawford, as brought here from the North, does not succeed at all, while the Florida Crawford **has borne heavy crops** continually in this vicinity **for many years,** and is here considered **one of the very finest Peaches grown.**

Florida Gem. (Hon.) A Honey seedling, nearly as large as Imperial; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. July 1 to 10.

Foster. (Per.) A large, yellow Peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and ripening at the same time, or a little earlier.

General Lee. (N.C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety. (**See reference** to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)

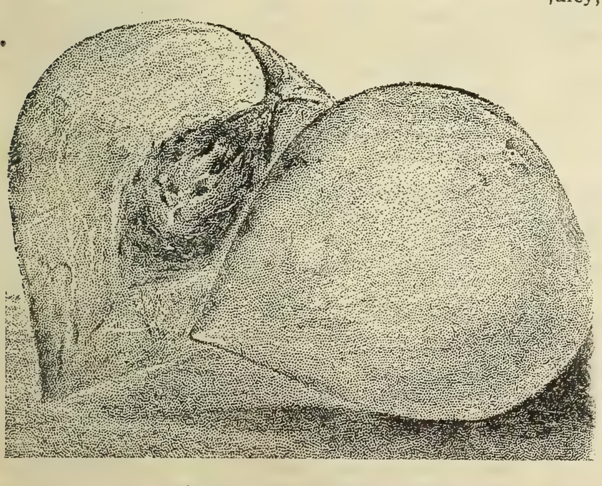
Gibbons' October. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, in quality **unexcelled by any extremely late Peach** that ripens this far South. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome, and a heavy bearer.

Globe. (Per.) Very large, yellow, of excellent quality; follows Elberta. A desirable shipping Peach.

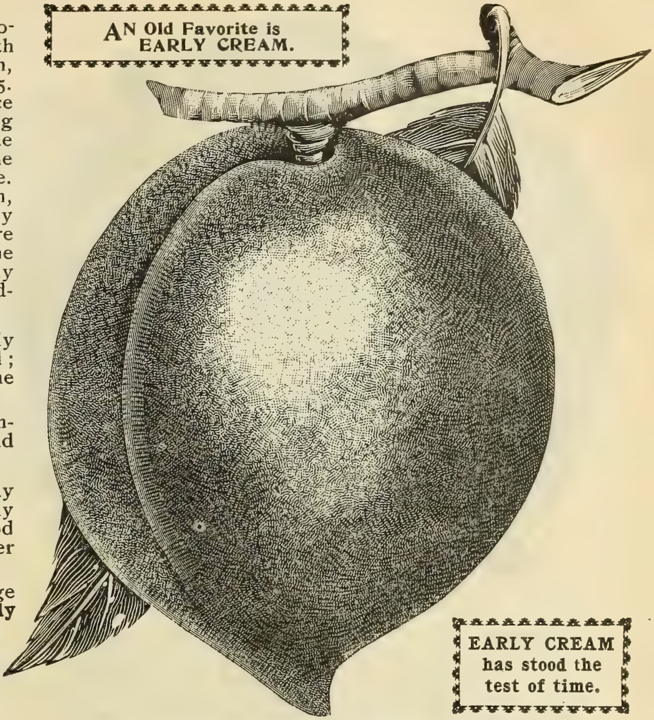
Hale's Early. (Per.) Medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; free. June 5 to 20.

Heath Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong; skin creamy white, washed with red; flesh juicy, vinous and well flavored; red near the stone. August 25. One of the best late clingstones.

Henrietta (*Levy's Late*). (Per.) Large, nearly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; a sure bearer. A magnificent yellow clingstone.



JAPAN DWARF BLOOD PEACH.



AN Old Favorite is
EARLY CREAM.

EARLY CREAM
has stood the
test of time.

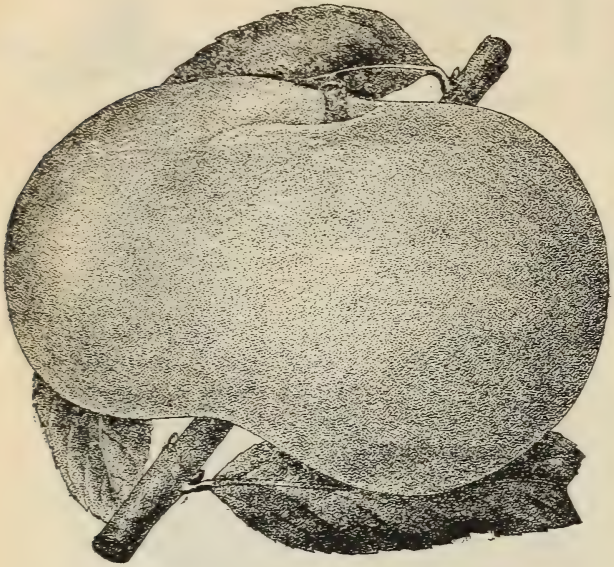
EARLY CREAM PEACH. (See page 12.)

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp, peculiar recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white; fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20. (**See allusion** to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.) It is **too well known to require extended notice.**

Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Originated by ourselves. **The largest and handsomest of several hundred Honey seedlings.** (**See fuller account**, with engraving, under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)

Japan Dwarf Blood. (N.O.B.) A blood freestone, of good size and appearance and excellent quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree. A comparatively recent introduction. It is reported to have fruited well **in** localities of **West Florida and Southern Louisiana,** and **great hopes are entertained of it** as a valuable market Peach.

Jessie Kerr. (Per.) A freestone, larger and **earlier than Alexander,** which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. (**See allusion** to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)



PEEN-TO PEACH.

Jewel. (P.-to.) Description of tree and fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. Said to be two weeks earlier than the latter. A new Peach, offered to the public for the first time this year. (**See full account**, with illustration, under "A Brand New Peach," page 4.)

Lady Ingold. (Per.) Resembles Crawford's Early, but of better quality and a few days later. Superior for canning.

La Magnifique. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10. Origin, native seedling. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer.

La Reine. (Sp.) Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25. A native variety, of strong growth, and prolific.

Lemon Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong, with swollen point, like the lemon; skin yellow, with dark, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, slightly red at the stone, with rich, sprightly subacid flavor. One of the most beautiful yellow-fleshed clings. Last of July.

Maggie. (P.-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much **like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening and other qualities.** (**See reference** to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)

Mountain Rose. (Per.) Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 15.

Oldmixon Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with much red of varying tint; juicy, sweet and well flavored; cling. August 10.

Oldmixon Free. (Per.) Large, inclined to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; free. July 15 to 25.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated in Texas, by G. Onderdonk, and possesses **a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness.**

Oviedo. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit; rich, good flavor; quality best; free. Early in July.

A new Honey seedling, claimed to have especial merit by its originator, T. K. Godbey, of Waldo. Said to be **exceptionally free from rot**, and **not liable to split** or crack, **especially desirable characteristics in a variety ripening**, as this variety does, **during the rainy season.**

Pallas. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma, somewhat resembling Grosse Mignonne in flavor; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. A Honey seedling. Has proved **especially desirable in the Gulf Region, from Lower Georgia and West Florida westward, and including Coastwise Texas.**

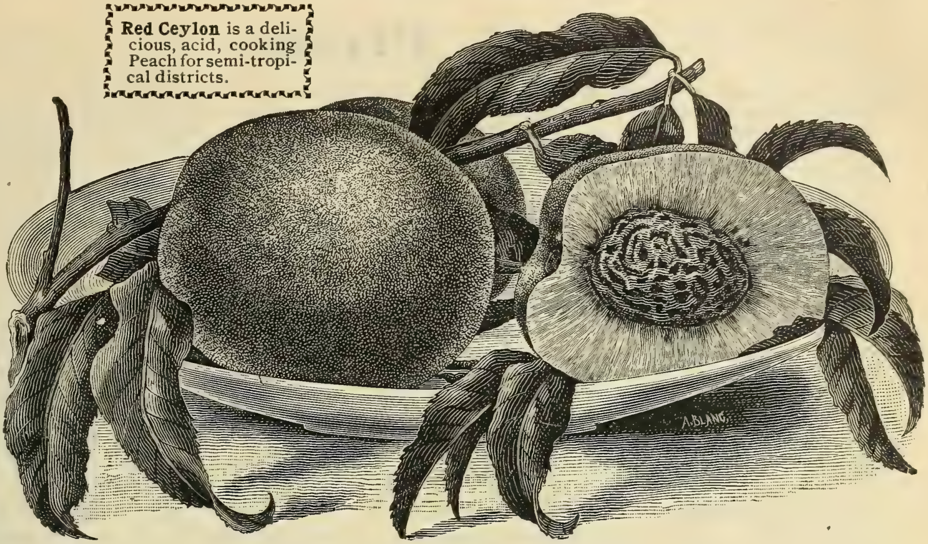
Peen-to. (P.-to.) A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated; cling, stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1. **A favorite with many South Florida orchardists.** (See accompanying illustration, and **further reference** under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)

Picquet's Late. (Per.) Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, high flavored; free. End of August to middle of September. Originated at Belair, Georgia, and is one of the most profitable late yellow Peaches in the South and West.

Powers' September. (Sp.) Fruit of good size, **handsome**, and of **excellent** quality; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is **a good grower**, and **an annual and abundant bearer.** A native variety **of special value on account of its lateness.**

Red Ceylon. (N.O.B.) A good-sized fruit of dull green color; flesh blood red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but it is **a most excellent fruit for cooking**, being **possessed of a peculiar flavor** when cooked, **suggesting prunelles.** Ripens in June. This Peach is as unique in its way as the Peen-to, and of an even more semi-tropical character. It is, therefore, not adapted to the Northern part of the state, but throughout South Florida it thrives, and is a strong grower and heavy and annual bearer. It is not recommended as a market or dessert fruit, but **its culinary value**, together with **its reliability and fruitfulness, should secure it a place in every "kitchen plat."** (See cut, opposite page.)

Red Ceylon is a delicious, acid, cooking Peach for semi-tropical districts.



RED CEYLON PEACH. (See page 14.)

Reeves' Mammoth. (Sp.) Originated in Orange county, Florida, and has been widely advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Early in August.

Salway. (Per.) Very large, yellow, beautifully mottled, with brownish red cheek, highly colored; very productive; a fine freestone. Early in August.

Sangmel. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white streaked with red; firm, juicy, sweet, and high flavored; cling. June 20 to 30. (**See further reference** under "Five New Varieties" and "Selecting Varieties," pages 4 and 5.)

Stump the World. (Per.) Very nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; free. July 15 to 25.

Taber. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white streaked with red; firm; very juicy, rich, subacid, of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. (**See further full account**, with engraving, under "The Taber Peach;" also further reference under "Selecting Varieties," pages 4 and 5.)

Thurber. (N.C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. **One of the best of its class.**

Triana. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white with red markings; rich, juicy, sweet, of fine flavor; free. June 25 to July 5. (See further reference under "Five New Varieties," and "Selecting Varieties," pages 4 and 5.)

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large, nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well **worthy a place in every Southern Peach orchard.**

Waldo. (P.-to.) Medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone; juicy, melting, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey. (**See full account,** with engraving, under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

Wheatland. (Per.) Very large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow; quality good; free. July 15.

Wonderful. (Per.) Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow and firm; quality good; free. Last of August. A good keeper. Said to be a sub-variety of the "Smock" strain.

Yum Yum. (P.-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, marked with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much **like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening and other qualities.** (**See reference** to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)

THE BEST STOCK FOR THE PEACH.

In Florida, Texas and the coast belt, as elsewhere, the best stock, the only successful stock, for the Peach is the Peach. Our trees are all upon Peach stocks, raised by ourselves from Florida *native* seed, and every tree offered is, therefore, *home-grown, both root and top.*

THE PEACH ON THE MARIANNA.

The Marianna plum is the best stock we have for plums. When first introduced therewas a furore over it as a stock for the Peach. It was tried by many orchardists, ourselves among the number, but everywhere proved a complete failure. The Peach on this stock is absolutely worthless; many die in the nursery the first year, and after being set in the orchard the rest soon succumb. G. Onderdonk, of Southern Texas, says: "Marianna will not do as a stock for Peaches; I have tested the different types with the same result." Prof. Erwin F. Smith, the Peach expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "My experiments during the last four years have demonstrated beyond question the worthlessness of Marianna stock for Peaches." We have referred to this at length, because some advocates of the Peach on the Marianna are still found. Some assert that, whatever the result elsewhere, it is the best Peach stock for South Florida, while, as a matter of fact, in no section does it give out quicker than in South Florida.

PLUMS.

Three kinds or classes of Plums are cultivated in this country, namely: The European or Domestica Plums (*Prunus domestica*); native Plums, of which there are several species, and the recently introduced Japanese Plums (*P. triflora*). The Domestica Plums include the numerous varieties in common cultivation in the Plum-growing regions of the North and West. Many of these leave little to be desired in size and quality, but as none of them succeed in the Lower South, they are dismissed from further consideration.

Native Varieties. While the Japanese Plums now take the lead, they have not entirely supplanted native kinds in the South. Some varieties of the latter, notably Wild Goose and Golden Beauty (described below), continue to be very profitable, and are being largely planted.

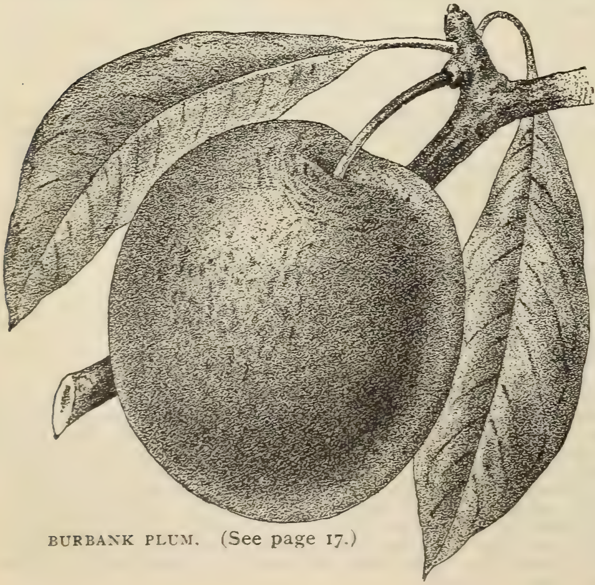
THE JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Since the dissemination of the Kelsey, little more than ten years ago, over thirty varieties of Japanese Plums, as listed by Prof. Bailey, have been introduced, and are more or less known in this country. As a class they are especially well adapted to the South, where they have opened a new era in Plum culture. Especially is this true in the coast belt, where some of the varieties have given remarkable results. The first importations were not sufficiently hardy to withstand Northern winters, and for a time the impression prevailed that these Plums would be valuable only in the South, but a number of them have proved hardy as far North as Connecticut, New York and Iowa, and are being extensively planted.

These "Oriental" Plums are as distinct as the "Oriental" pears, and differ as widely from other sorts. They have the vigor and productiveness of our natives; the fruit of most of the varieties is large, of great beauty, and has the merit of long-keeping; while some of them do not equal the best Domestica Plums of the North in quality, the best of them certainly compare favorably with the latter. The trees suggest the stronger-growing natives, but the foliage is larger and peculiar.

In Planting for Profit in this Region, where our fruits must go a long distance to market, keeping qualities are especially important. Prof. L. H. Bailey, for some time editor of *American Gardening*, and now Professor of Horticulture at the Cornell University Experiment Station, is perhaps, our best authority on Plums. Speaking of the Japanese Plums, he says: "As a class they are long keepers. Even when they are fully colored and grown and are fit to eat, some varieties will keep nearly two weeks, and most of them will keep a week; and some, if not all, of the varieties ripen up well if picked rather green, after the manner of a pear, although they may suffer in quality from such treatment. Willards, picked when beginning to color on the exposed side, I have kept nine days in good condition in a warm room, and with no attempt to preserve. Burbanks, partly colored and picked August 24, were placed in a tight box in a warm room, and on September 5 they were nearly all in perfect condition and had colored well, but were not even then fully ripe."

Curculio is the chief drawback in Plum culture. It has been claimed that the Japanese Plums were not attacked by curculio, and some varieties have been advertised as curculio proof. This is erroneous; all the Japanese varieties, so far as we know, are attacked; yet, as a whole, they are not injured as badly as other types of Plums, and some varieties are exceptionally free from attack. (See instructions for destroying curculio, under "Care and Management of Fruit Trees," on another page.)



BURBANK PLUM. (See page 17.)

BEST KINDS FOR THE LOWER SOUTH.

The varieties offered, as described below, embrace those which have proved most desirable, especially in the Lower South, some of them being equally valuable further North. A number of the more promising kinds which are not so well known are also included, as well as the new Wickson, offered to the public this year for the first time. The "New" varieties of last year, Willard and Red Nagate, valuable very early sorts, take their place in the regular list and at the regular price. Of the well known leading market sorts, Burbank, Botan and Kelsey, in order as named, continue to give the best results at Glen St. Mary and in this section of the Lower South.

THE BURBANK PLUM. **Wherever grown,** and it has been very widely planted, **the Burbank leads.** **IN NEW ZEALAND.**—From Auckland, D. Hay & Son write: "An enormous bearer, at the same time a vigorous grower. The largest, best flavored, handsomest of the Japanese Plums known here, superior to all the others. We have fruited Burbank for three years." **IN CALIFORNIA.**—From Santa Rosa, Luther Burbank, the celebrated horticulturist, originator of many of our most valuable fruits, who introduced this variety, and whose name it bears, writes: "After testing over 40 Japanese Plums, I think Burbank best of all." **IN NEW YORK.**—From Geneva, S. D. Willard, the noted Plum orchardist, writes: "Burbank heads the list of Plums, and in productiveness excels them all. I have grown 100 Plums to the square foot." **IN TEXAS.**—From Austin, A. M. Ramsey & Son, the well-known nurserymen, write: "Three years ago we got Burbank grafts. To-day Plums on the trees measure six inches in circumference. Not one has been touched by curculio. They seem perfect Plums in every particular." But we do not need to go from home to learn the value of this variety.

The Burbank has been fruited extensively in the Lower South, where it has proved one of the most valuable varieties of the Japanese type. While the quality is superior, a thick and leathery skin protects the fruit from curculio. We have fruited it for some years at Glen St. Mary, and very few fruits have been stung, it being much freer from injury from this cause than any other variety tested. The tree is vigorous and productive. Owing to its superior quality, it is preferred in market to other Plums, and is a very profitable variety to grow, for instance, the fruit from **a single tree**, one of the first to be planted here, **netted** the grower **$9 this season.** In this section it is the first to ripen of the leading kinds that follow very early sorts like Willard and Red Nagate. **In selecting varieties of Plums** for planting in **the Lower South, begin the list with Burbank.**

BOTAN ranks first as a long distance carrier.

THE BOTAN PLUM.

The cut on opposite page was made by ourselves from specimens sent us by Mr. Burbank when this variety first came out; it is an excellent representation of the fruit (was so pronounced by him at the time) and has found its way into many catalogues. (See specific description of this variety, under "Varieties Described," page 20.)

THE BOTAN PLUM

ranks next to Burbank in order of merit.

In common with many other southern nurserymen, we sent this Plum out, first as Botan, and later, as Yellow Fleshed Botan and Abundance. We received it from P. J. Berckmans in 1886 as "Botan." On July 5, 1888, Mr. Berckmans wrote us: "I received my trees of Botan from Luther Burbank." In letters to us on the 11th and 25th of July, 1888, Mr. Burbank says that he sent out but one Botan. About this time J. T. Lovett began sending out as Abundance a variety said to have been received from Mr. Burbank as Botan. As late as 1893, the Pomologist at Washington pronounced our Botan to be the true Abundance. As late as 1895, Mr. Burbank himself pronounced specimens of our Botan to be his Sweet Botan or Abundance. As recently as July, 1895, Prof. Bailey says: "It seems to me there are two varieties passing under the name Abundance. I am not yet satisfied which of the two should bear the name Abundance." The Botan sent out by Mr. Lovett as Abundance proved to be a different variety. As the name "Abundance" belongs to the Lovett variety by right of prior usage, to avoid confusion, we have gone back to the original name "Botan," under which we received this variety, and shall continue to call it by this name. until the distinguished pomologists who are now giving their attention to Plum nomenclature have straightened this confusion.

However much uncertainty there may be as to name, whether called Abundance, Yellow-Fleshed Botan, or Botan, the Plum itself is **well-known throughout the South, where it** has been widely disseminated, is extensively grown, and **is esteemed one of the best.** It is a **better** keeper, and therefore a **better** market and shipping fruit, **than Lovett's Abundance.** In this region it can be depended upon for a crop, while Lovett's Abundance is unreliable—and the fruit of the latter rots badly. Botan follows Burbank, giving a desirable succession, while Lovett's Abundance ripens with the latter. The most extensive and successful Plum grower in this vicinity says that for a commercial Plum orchard, he would give preference to Burbank, ranking Botan next, and planting these two varieties mainly, as the most reliable sorts. **We have no hesitancy in recommending Botan as one of the best for the Lower South.** The accompanying cut, engraved for this Catalogue from a branch cut from our trees, is a good picture of both fruit and foliage. (See detailed description under "Varieties Described," page 20.)

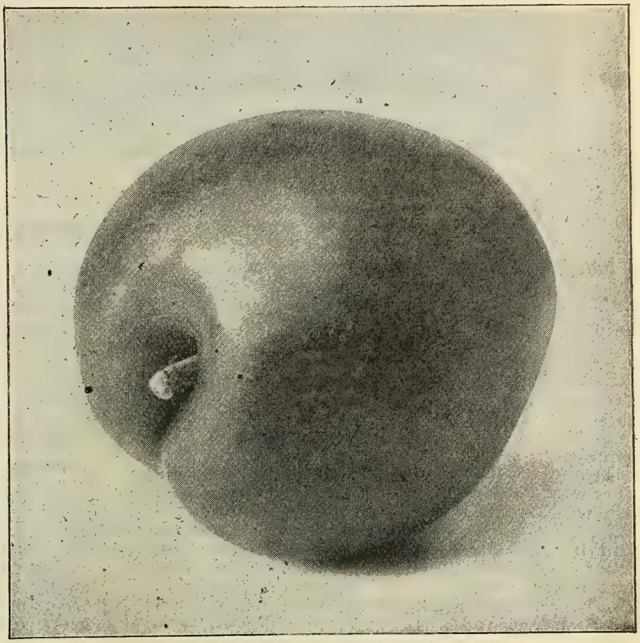
THE WILLARD PLUM. Favorable reports as to this new Plum are coming in from all sections where it has been fruited. It is said to be two weeks earlier than any other of the market varieties, except Red Nagate. W. F. Heikes, editor of *The Practical Nurseryman*, says: "The Willard Plum, so far as tested, is superior to any of the very early Japanese sorts for market. When it dawns upon us that this unique variety is three to four weeks earlier than Wild Goose, and four to five weeks earlier than Bradshaw, we begin to understand what a marked influence this Plum will have upon the Plum market. It is one of the wonders of fruit culture, as surprising as was the sudden appearance of the Alexander peach. Orchardists will be quick to see the profits to be made in marketing a Plum of such precocious earliness, of good size and brilliant crimson color. It is one of the healthiest and hardiest trees among the Japanese Plums, which, as a class, are so remarkable for health and vigor." (See accompanying photo-engraving; also further description, under "Varieties Described," page 21.)

THE RED NAGATE PLUM. This is another very early variety, which is being largely planted in the Southwest, prominent orchardists in that section claiming it to be "the most valuable market Plum produced up to this time." Said to be exceptionally free from rot. Perhaps not quite as early as Willard, and, if so, all the more valuable, as affording a succession. The high praise accorded it by those who have fruited it should commend it to the attention of Plum planters. (See description under "Varieties Described," page 21.)

THE KELSEY PLUM. The success that has attended the planting of the Kelsey during the past few years throughout many portions of the South has been brought into such prominence that its merits no longer need extended notice. We have grown the enormous number of **476 of these fruits on a single 3-year-old tree.** We have grown many specimens that would measure from 8 to

$8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference, weighing from 5 to 5½ ounces each. It comes into bearing when very young, and is enormously productive. It possesses superior shipping qualities, as the fruit is firm and meaty, and will easily keep in good condition from one to two weeks after reaching maturity. (See cut, page 20; also description under "Varieties Described," page 20.)

THE NEW WICKSON. Those who have followed Luther Burbank's life-work in the scientific production of new creations in fruits and flowers will require no better testimonial for a new variety, than that it was **originated by Mr. Burbank and sent out with his commendation.** The Wickson Plum is one of his productions, a cross between Kelsey and Burbank, never before offered to the public. Mr. Burbank says of it: "The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit, which is well shown in the photo-engraving" (see same accompanying), "is very large, obconical in shape, of rare beauty, and is evenly distributed all over the tree. From the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening the fruit is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma. **Among the many thousand Japanese Plums** which I have fruited, this one, so far, **stands pre-eminent** in its rare combination of good qualities."


THE NEW WICKSON PLUM.

The foregoing was written in 1893. In 1894 Mr. Burbank adds: "A year ago I was convinced that this was, perhaps, the best of all the Japan Plums, and I have yet no reason to change that opinion. * * * It will probably prove hardy in central New York, and perhaps much farther north." *The Rural New-Yorker* says: "Mr. Burbank, who never intentionally overpraises his grand productions, regards it (Wickson) as the best of the Japan Plums." Stark Bros., writing Mr. Burbank, say: "The box of Plums is received; they are certainly **very fine.** Should it prove hardy as Burbank, then surely you will have a bonanza in Wickson." S. D. Willard, writing Mr. Burbank, says: "The specimens of your new cross-bred Plum, 'Wickson,' were received in as good order as if fresh picked from the trees. I can only say it is excellent, and would seem to be the best of all Plums with Japanese blood."

Time of Ripening. The earliest Plums we have are Japanese varieties, and the different kinds extend over a long season. In this latitude a judicious selection will furnish a succession of fine fruit from June to September. The succession as to time of ripening cannot be given with certainty, as it differs to some extent in different sections, and one variety varies in different seasons in the same section; but in this respect these Plums do not differ from most other fruits. While, as above stated, it is impossible to lay down any definite rule as to time of ripening, the following list, giving approximately the succession for this latitude, may be of service: Willard, two weeks ahead of Ogon, according to Prof. Bailey; Red Nagate follows Willard; Ogon, June 10 to 20, at Glen St. Mary; Burbank, June 15 to 25, at Glen St. Mary; Botan, June 20 to July 5, at Glen St. Mary; Satsuma, early in July; Babcock, middle of July, at Glen St. Mary; Kelsey, last of July, at Glen St. Mary, and continues several weeks; Abundance (Lovett's), with Burbank; Bailey and Longfruit, with Botan; Normand with Satsuma; Yellow Japan and Chabot, with Babcock.

Hardy at the North. Of the foregoing, Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Ogon, Satsuma and Willard are known to be hardy as far North as the Plum regions of New York.

THE ABUNDANCE PLUM.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Abundance. (Lovett's.) Medium to large, round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow, ground overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh, light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small. A strong growing, upright tree, and very prolific.

Babcock (*Botankio*). Fruit large, round, conical; skin yellow, overlaid with purplish red and blue bloom, rather thick; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Bailey. We quote the description of Prof. Bailey, after whom it was named: "Fruit large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical; skin, ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry-red, and showing many minute orange dots; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of excellent quality; cling. Tree strong and upright, productive. Closely related to Burbank, but rounder and mostly larger, and a week or more later."

Botan. (See reference to nomenclature of this variety, page 17.) Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive; and a reliable bearer. (See further reference, page 17.)

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. (See further reference, page 17.)

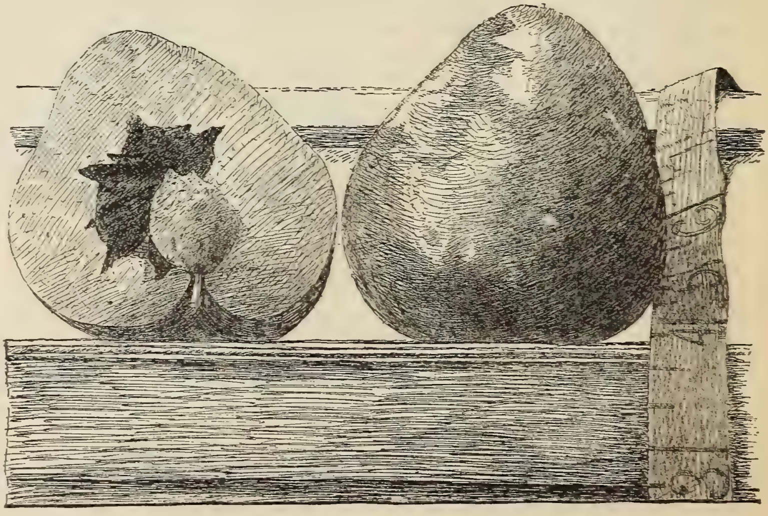
Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.

Excelsior. The fruit is medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of best quality; cling. Early in June.

A seedling of Kelsey, originated by ourselves, undoubtedly a cross with some variety of the Wild Goose type, the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings we have fruited. For five years the parent tree has produced more fruit than any one tree of any other variety of Plums on our place. Reports indicate that it is especially well adapted to South Florida.

Golden Beauty. Fruit large, of a beautiful golden yellow; flesh sweet, quality best. Early in August. A comparatively new variety; it is attracting considerable attention in several of the Southern states. Tree vigorous.

Kelsey. Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red and with a lovely bloom, very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young. (See further reference, page 18.)



THE KELSEY PLUM. (Three-fourths natural size.)

Long Fruit. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine-red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine-grained, firm, subacid; quality fair; cling. A showy fruit.

Marianna. The fruit of this variety is not equal to Golden Beauty or Wild Goose. It is said to be a seedling of the latter. It is, however, the best stock we have upon which to bud other varieties, being remarkably healthy, making a very stocky, vigorous growth, and never suckering from the roots. All the Plums we offer are grown on Marianna Plum stock.

Normand. Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality; free from the small pit. Tree symmetrical; prolific.

Ogon. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good but not of the best quality; free.

Pissard. (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium to large, round, and crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Retains its vivid purple foliage in full intensity of color throughout the hottest summers and until midwinter. The tree is a good grower, and is chiefly planted as an ornamental, being decidedly the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees yet used for this purpose.

Red Nagate. (*Red June, Shiro Smomo* of some.) We give Prof. Bailey's description. Fruit medium size, prominently elongated and conical, with well marked suture; skin deep red-purple, nearly uniformly distributed; flesh very firm and meaty, yellow, of good quality; cling. Extremely productive, handsome and good. (See further reference, page 18.)

Satsuma. Fruit large, nearly globular ("broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep." —Bailey); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, firm, rather juicy, somewhat coarse, of fairly good quality; cling.

Wickson. (See description, engraving, and full account of this variety, page 19.)

Wild Goose. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific. A showy fruit; very profitable for early shipment. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree too long, as it is much better when house-ripened.

Willard. We give Prof. Bailey's description of this new variety: "Fruit medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed, the sinus very slight but stem cavity deep; skin dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; free. A strong, vigorous and hardy tree, productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested in the North. In appearance the fruit is remarkably like some of the improved types of *Prunus Americana*." (See further reference, page 18.)

Yellow Japan. Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality.

PRUNES.

We began the propagation of Prunes for the California trade. We do not recommend them for this region. But as many desire to try a few trees, and we receive orders for quite a number each season, we have continued to propagate them in a limited way.

D'Ente. (*Robe de Sargent.*) Fruit medium to large, elongated-oval in shape; skin thin, with heavy bloom; color deep violet when fully ripe; flesh yellow, soft, juicy and sweet. Ripens in August. The tree is vigorous and very productive.

Italian. (*Fallenberg, Swiss Prune*) Fruit medium to large; shape oval; color of skin dark purple; flesh fine, firm, sugary, slightly perfumed, of fair quality for the table; splendid to dry; separates well from the stone. Ripens middle of September. One of the best known and most highly prized.

Petit d'Agen. (*French Prune.*) Medium-sized, egg-shaped; violet-purple, sweet, rich and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been more extensively planted than any other. August.

APPLES.

The Gulf Region is not an Apple country. Yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farthest South.

THE JENNINGS APPLE. The Jennings, or "Jennings Florida" Apple **succeeds farther South than any other** variety. In this State it thrives at points too far South for other kinds, and is, **unquestionably, the variety to plant,** as it grows well and yields fair crops of good Apples in sections below the range of this fruit. And throughout the Gulf country westward, including Coastwise Texas, where Apples are planted, and the selection is limited to one variety, the Jennings will prove most satisfactory. It has been grown in this (Baker) county for many years under the name by which we offer it; we have been unable to trace its origin, and do not know whether it is entitled to any other name or not.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish, truncated conical; yellowish, overspread, striped and splashed with two shades of red; subacid, of fair quality. A late ripener and good keeper. Widely planted; does well in all sorts of locations; popular in the Southwest.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Jennings. (*Jennings Florida.*) Large; oblate; color green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good; a fine cooking Apple, and also to eat out of hand. Ripens in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth, open, spreading habit; a heavy annual bearer.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous, and comes into bearing young.

Red June. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 20 to July 15.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, good; late; a good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive, bears young and regularly.

PEARS.

Our list of varieties, as described below, embraces those which have given the best results in the Southern Coast region, and includes the more promising sorts in this section, which are less well known. Some of the varieties offered are also well adapted to other parts of the country.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

"Oriental" is the appropriate name given to a group of Pears, of comparatively recent introduction from the East, distinct in their habits and characteristics, remarkable for their vigor, **preeminently well-adapted to the Lower South,** and, some of them, to a wider range. **Le Conte, Kieffer, Smith** and **Garber,** listed below, belong to this group, and **are the best** of the "Orientals." Before the Oriental varieties were disseminated but few Pears were grown in the Gulf Region, and these with indifferent success. Since their introduction, Pear culture has become an extensive industry here. In Lower Georgia and West Florida, in Coastwise Texas, and in the intervening strip along the Gulf, thousands of acres have been planted in Pear orchards and hundreds of acres are now in profitable bearing—all Orientals, mostly Le Contes and Kieffers.

PEAR CULTURE IN THE LOWER SOUTH means, therefore, the culture of Oriental Pears. And, perhaps **no fruit** grown in this region, north of the pineapple and orange belts, **has proved as profitable,** all things considered, **as Oriental Pears.** The trees are long-lived and bear regular and abundant crops. In developing an orchard and in marketing the fruit, there are fewer contingencies to be met than with most fruits. The trees thrive in a variety of soils, and high culture, expensive fertilization and skillful management are less essential to satisfactory results than with many other fruits. **The Oriental Pear yields when other fruits fail;** it is **the fruit growers "stand-by" throughout the wide region where it thrives.**

BLIGHT is the only serious drawback the grower has to contend with. While Oriental Pears are as resistant to blight as any other varieties, and much more so than most other varieties, they are not blight-proof. So-called "iron-clad" Pears have been disseminated to the disappointment of many, but the blight-proof Pear has not been found. And it is quite as certain that no Pear-growing section is exempt from this disease, as it is that there is no blight-proof Pear. On the other hand, Pear-growing districts where this disease has prevailed in its worst form, still continue to produce Pears profitably. Furthermore, as the result of recent investigations by competent experts, the disease is better understood than heretofore, and the growers now have a simple means of restricting its spread. For these reasons, while **blight** is still a serious enemy to the Pear, **it is less feared than formerly.** (See suggestions as to the prevention of blight, under "Care and Management of Fruit Trees.")

OTHER VARIETIES.

While we recommend the Orientals exclusively for this region,—for our trade outside this territory, and for our customers in this territory who desire to try other kinds, we grow a number of the best varieties other than Orientals. There is, however, a great difference in the other kinds as to their comparative adaptability and desirability. For planting in the Lower South, if the Orientals are excluded, the merits of Bartlett, Jefferson and Lawson, perhaps in order as named, should be considered.

BARTLETT. The merits of this variety need no exploitation. It is the standard market Pear of this country—well known wherever Pears are grown or sold. For a variety of first rank at the North, does well farther South than any other. Has a wider range than any other variety; succeeds North, South, East and West, under widely different local conditions. **Of varieties other than the Orientals, Bartlett has been most extensively planted and given the best results in the Lower South.** (For description, see "Varieties Described, page 25.")

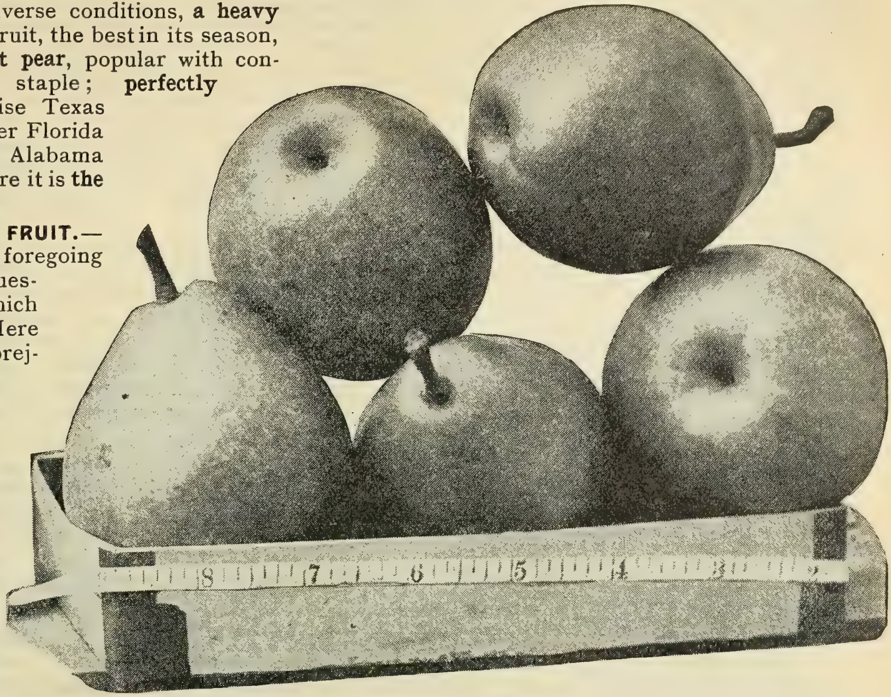
JEFFERSON. This variety, in many of its characteristics, notably its remarkable vigor, resembles the Orientals, and it has sometimes been classed with this group. It is not an Oriental, however, but is a **Southern Pear,** having originated in Mississippi, and **succeeds farther South than most other varieties,** excluding, of course, the Orientals. The fruit is showy, and, although of rather poor quality, as it ripens **some weeks ahead of Le Conte,** being, with Lawson, the first of all in this region, coming in with the earliest peaches, it brings good prices and is a favorite market sort with many. (For description, see "Varieties Described. page 26.")

LAWSON. Outside of the Orientals, and next to Bartlett and Jefferson, Lawson has the most southern range of the varieties offered. In some locations, particularly **in the northern edge of the Coast Belt,** it has proved **very satisfactory** and is being largely planted. It is a highly colored, very handsome fruit of good size and ripens some weeks ahead of Le Conte. (For description, see "Varieties Described," page 26)

BEST KINDS FOR PROFIT.

From the Gulf region, Florida to Texas, hundreds of inquiries reach us annually as to what other varieties succeed here as well as the Oriental kinds, and which of the Oriental kinds are the best. Our answer has been, **"for profit, stick to the Orientals,** and, of these, give preference to **Le Conte and Kieffer."** Another season confirms this opinion. **Smith is growing in favor,** and very **favorable reports** are received **from Garber,** particularly from the West.

THE LE CONTE PEAR. Tree, **prodigious in growth and robustness** among Pears, wonderfully resistant to adverse conditions, **a heavy and regular bearer;** fruit, the best in its season, a really **good dessert pear**, popular with consumers, a market staple; **perfectly adapted** to Coastwise Texas and Louisiana, Upper Florida and Lower Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where it is **the leading market fruit.**



LE CONTE PEARS.

QUALITY OF THE FRUIT.—No part of the foregoing statement will be questioned, except that which relates to quality. Here we encounter a prejudice that arose very naturally because of the inferior quality of the Le-Conte as first put upon the market, and that lingers because some growers still market inferior Le Contes, but which is prejudice, and prejudice merely, and prejudice that is fast disappearing in the face of the proper conditioned and really good fruit now marketed by the more experienced growers. An immature persimmon is puckery, a green orange sour, an improperly ripened Le Conte tasteless, but this does not demonstrate the inferiority of either fruit when in proper condition. Left too long on the tree, the Le Conte is dry, juiceless and insipid; if not ripened in the right way after being picked at the right time, it is characterless, But, **picked at the right stage and ripened in the right way,** as it is now picked and ripened by growers who understand their business, **the Le Conte is,** we repeat, **a really good dessert fruit—juicy, melting and well-flavored.**

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING" lies in the estimate placed on the fruit in market, and the market estimate of the Le Conte is, "the best in its season, and really good." In last year's Catalogue we referred to the experience of an extensive Le Conte grower, who sent his first large crop (in 1893) to a prominent Chicago commission merchant, notwithstanding this merchant had written him in advance that he did not think much of Le Conte. After handling several car-loads, he wrote again stating that he had revised his opinion, as the first car had **sold better than any other Pears on the market,** and the Le Contes had **brought more than Bartletts** in the same market at almost every sale.

THIS SEASON (1895) has been a season of low prices for Pears, but it **has demonstrated the high market value of the Le Conte, as compared with other varieties.** Owing to the cold winter and backward spring, the Le Contes were much later than usual, and did not come in until "near-by" sorts were on the market. By following the official daily market reports through the period when the Le Conte was in season, it will be seen that **the price** realized **for Le Contes,** as **compared with other kinds,** makes a **remarkable** showing. As late as August 3, the market stood as follows (see New York Producers' Price Current for above date):

Le Conte, southern, per bbl.	$2 00@$3 00
Bartlett, Md. and Del., per crate	50@ 75
Bartlett, near-by, per keg	75@ 1 25
Beurre Giffard, near-by, per keg	75@ 1 00
Clapp's Favorite, near-by, round hoops . .	2 00@ 2 50
Clapp's Favorite, near-by, flat hoops . . .	1 75@ 2 00
Clapp's Favorite, near-by, per keg	$0 75@$1 00
Bloodgood, per bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Catherine, per bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Bell, per bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Common kinds, near-by, per bbl.	1 00@ 1 25

WHEN TO PICK.—Most Pears should be gathered before they mature and ripen up off the tree. **The Le Conte must be picked right and ripened right to be good.** Most growers now know what a good fruit the Le Conte is when properly handled, but some producers of this fruit are, even yet, ignorant of its good quality, because they do not gather it until it appears to be ripe. But, when a Le Conte begins to show signs of ripeness it is over ripe—past remedy. Don't wait until the fruit is yellow—don't wait for the "light straw color," as has been recommended—but pick when entirely green, and it is not essential that the fruit attain full size. At any stage when it is likely to be picked, it can be ripened up plump and juicy, but, if too immature, it will lack flavor. A little experimenting will enable the grower to gather when just right.

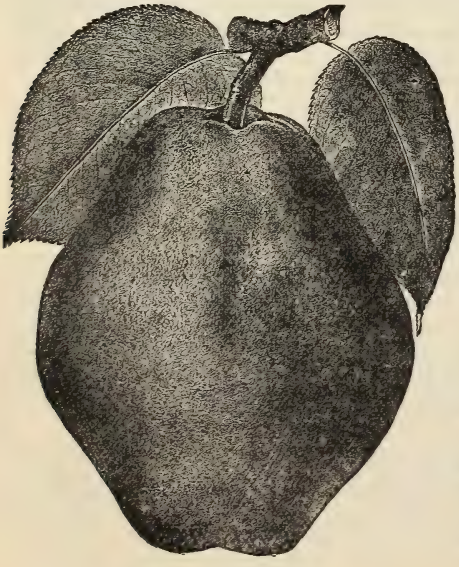
HOW TO RIPEN.—Ripen the fruit *in bulk in the dark*, "confined in its own atmosphere," as it has been aptly expressed. Picked green and ripened in this way, there will be no shriveling, the fruit will be plump and juicy, and, if it has been gathered at the proper stage, well flavored. When the fruit is to be shipped some distance, it can be forwarded at once; properly barreled, it is "in bulk in the dark," and if it has been picked at the right stage will ripen up in transit.

THE DIFFERENCE IT MAKES.—An experienced Pear grower says: "I am glad to see the Le Conte is receiving the attention it deserves as a table Pear. Heretofore, this Pear has not been understood from the fact of its being sent to market overripe. Specimens tested to-day, that were lemon colored when gathered five days ago, were poor and rotting at the core, while specimens gathered seventeen days ago, when entirely green, and ripened in bulk, were perfectly sound and plump, a fine mellow juice flowing from the flesh when pressed, like honey from the comb; fresh, fine flavored, as if tinctured with juice of Beurre Superfin, than which we have no finer; the aroma was as fine, and the after taste equal to it. It can be seen that this Pear must be gathered when green, and then it equals any."

AS A MONEY CROP.—Our Le Conte crop for 1893 netted about $1 a bushel; the crop for 1894, 88 cents. This year (1895), while the net has been less, it being an "off" year in market for Pears, we have the satisfaction of knowing that Le Contes sold well, as compared with other varieties, and that the fruit, picked and handled as above, brought top prices for Le Contes. (See description, under "Varieties Described," page 26.)

THE KIEFFER PEAR. This variety is as **vigorous** and as indifferent to unfavorable conditions as **Le Conte,** is **equally well adapted** in the region of the Lower South referred to above, is **enormously productive,** and commences bearing very young.

FOR PROFIT.—Kieffer is scarcely second to Le Conte. While it ripens in the fall when fruit is plentiful, **its size, beauty and good quality command for it,** everywhere and at all times, **a good price.** A good deal of the fruit is marketed in an immature condition; even this brings a fair price (about an average of $1 per bushel), and is a passable cooking fruit. Properly house-ripened, it is a dessert fruit of excellent quality, and brings a good price, selling in quantity as high as $3 per bushel, and readily commanding from 75 cents to $1 per dozen at retail.



THE KIEFFER PEAR.

GATHERING AND RIPENING.—As with the Le Conte, the Kieffer must be gathered at a certain stage and ripened in a certain way, to obtain the best results. With the Kieffer, which attains very large size, the temptation is to gather it too soon. This disposition to pick the fruit when still immature has led some into the erroneous impression that at its best it is hard and undesirable.

QUALITY.—When allowed to hang upon the tree until the fruit begins to color, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears that are more attractive, and in point of quality, it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. (See description, under "Varieties Described," page 26.)

COMPETENT OPINION.—Parker Earle, President American Horticultural Society, says: "Kieffer has 10 or 12 weeks of available harvest season, and it can be kept all winter and marketed at any time. Its rapid growth, early bearing and immense yield here are phenomenal, and the beauty of the fruit is something I never saw equalled further North. It grows very large and has such a clear waxen skin, with a good blush, that it surpasses the best California Pears in beauty. Notwithstanding its very firm flesh, it has an abundant and refreshing juice, and is really quite tempting as a Pear to eat out of hand. Its desirability as a fruit is so great that immense quantities of this Pear can be marketed in the South alone, where few good Pears or fruits of any kind are found outside of a few large cities—and there only at prices that prohibit much buying. The Kieffer can be sold in every town of the

South, little and big, for a season of three to six months, at $1.00 to $1.50 a bushel, and immense quantities sold too, where now there is no fruit to be had. At such a price it will pay to produce it largely. The trees are sure bearers and they will bear from 3 to 10 bushels to the tree after they are 5 or 6 years old, and will begin generously when 3 or 4 years old. **A 5-year tree here bore 3 barrels** this season."

THE KIEFFER ON ITS OWN ROOTS IS UNSATISFACTORY.—To obtain the best results it should be grafted on Le Conte or Japan Pear stock. (See "The Best Stocks for Pears," page 26.)

THE SMITH PEAR. This is another Oriental, having all the vigor, lustiness and prolificness of this group, which has been brought into notice more recently than Le Conte and Kieffer, is attracting considerable attention, and promises to become **a favorite.** In fact a good **many are** now **planting it largely.** "I wish I had planted more Smiths," is a familiar expression from the Pear growers of this region. The tree and fruit strongly resemble Le Conte. It might properly be styled an improved Le Conte. It is certainly as good an all-round fruit as the latter, and is possibly a little earlier and more uniform in the size and color of its fruit. We have no hesitancy, after fruiting it for several years, in recommending the Smith. Our engraving, made from specimens of this year's crop from our own orchards is an excellent representation of the fruit. (See specific description, under "Varieties Described," page 26.)

THE SMITH PEAR.

Referring to Smith in 1894, an extensive Pear grower in Lower Georgia (well down toward the Florida line) says: "It has borne good crops in our grounds for three successive years. This year several three-year-old trees matured perfect specimens of fruit, thus showing it to be an early bearer. It is larger than the Le Conte, and more uniform in size and color. The flavor is much like Le Conte, but richer and more melting; it is ready for shipment at least two weeks earlier. We believe it is the **best early market Pear** that we have **yet fruited."**

THE GARBER PEAR fills the gap between Le Conte (and Smith) and Kieffer, and ripening after the former and before the latter, completes the succession of Oriental Pears from early to late. In Florida this variety has not been as extensively planted as the other Orientals referred to, due, perhaps, to the fact that no particular effort has been made to call attention to its merits. In the West and Southwest it is highly esteemed and extensively planted, and orchardists regard it as "The best and handsomest of its class—earlier and better than Kieffer—the tree bearing young and abundantly." (See specific description, under "Varieties Described," page 26.)

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Anjou. Large; skin yellow, with light russet spots; flesh white, buttery, melting, rich and juicy. Sept.

Archangel. Large, melting, very good. August.

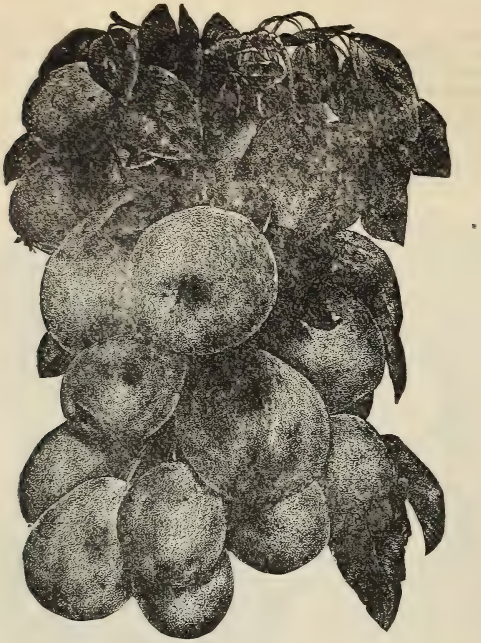
Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor. Wherever Pears are grown it is recognized as one of the best. Ripens in July. (See further particulars, page 22.)

Boussock. Very large, flesh melting. August. A vigorous grower.

Buffum. Small to medium; buttery, sweet and high-flavored. August. A compact grower.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; skin pale yellow, delicately splashed with crimson in the sun; flesh fine-grained, melting, rich, vinous and sweet. August.

Cole's Coreless. Medium to large, bright yellow when fully ripe. Quality good to best. September. Peculiar in having no core and practically no seeds. The leathery carpels which surround the seeds in other Pears are absent. There are only a few empty and shriveled shells of seeds embedded in the flesh at the center. An interesting novelty. A vigorous grower, resembling Clapp's Favorite in color of wood and appearance.



BRANCH OF LE CONTE PEARS.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small, melting, very good. July.

Duchesse. Large, fine-flavored, melting, juicy. Last of August. A good grower and reliable bearer.

Flemish Beauty. Large, melting, sweet, handsome. August.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. (See further particulars, page 25.)

Howell. Medium size; rich, juicy, delicious. Last of July and beginning of August. Tree an open grower and good bearer.

Idaho. In size, general appearance and aroma resembles the crosses of the Chinese Sand Pear, but its eating quality is superior to any of this class. It is large and handsome; irregular, globular and somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx small and closed; core small; skin golden yellow, with many russety spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower.

Jefferson. Above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a clear crimson cheek. A handsome fruit, of inferior quality, valued on account of its earliness. Ripens early in June, and is in market with the earliest peaches, and brings high prices. (See further particulars, page 22.)

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett. (See further particulars, page 24.)

Le Conte. Large to very large; pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early in July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage, is extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety. (See further particulars, page 23.)

Lawson. (Comet.) Above medium; color a most brilliant crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, not of high quality. Ripens in June, and much esteemed on account of its earliness. Tree a good grower and heavy annual yielder, beginning to bear young. The original tree, now over a hundred years old, still bears a crop every year. (See further particulars, page 22.)

Osband's Summer. Small, very good. Early in August. Fine grower.

Seckel. Small; skin yellowish brown, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, melting, rich, spicy and delicious. August.

Sheldon. Large; round; russet and red; melting, of first quality. September.

Smith. (*Smith's Hybrid.*) Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxurious growth. (See further particulars, page 25.)

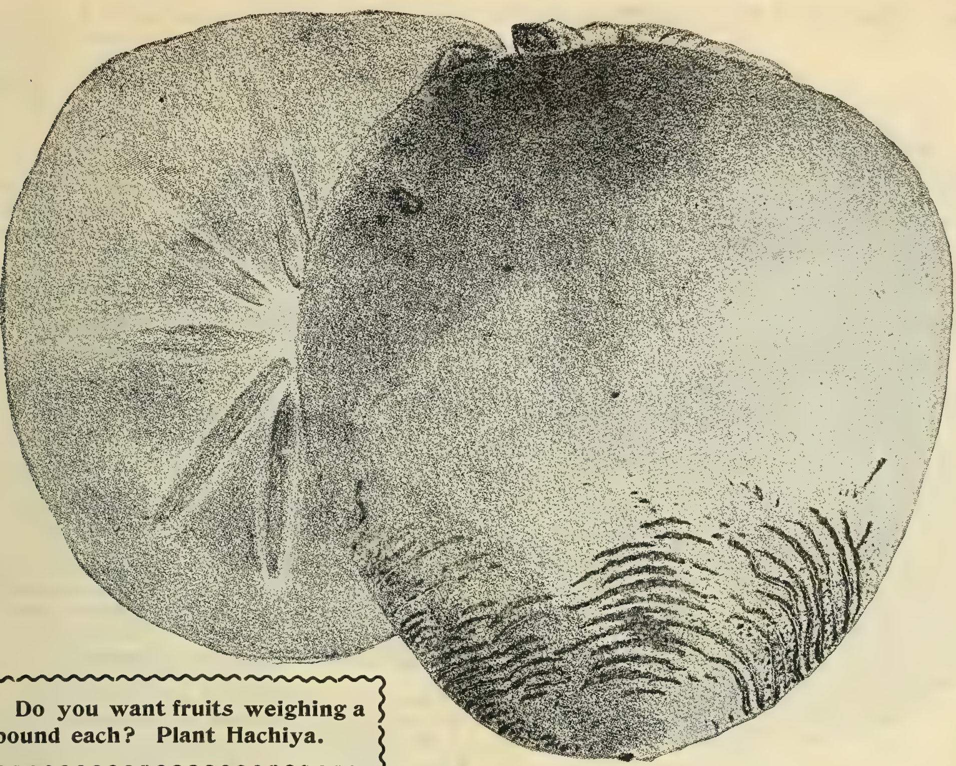
Winter Nelis. Medium to large, buttery, juicy and well-flavored. October and November.

THE BEST STOCKS FOR PEARS.

In planting Pears in this part of the country, it is essential to secure trees propagated upon a stock that will thrive. The stocks in general use in other parts of the country for grafting and budding Pears are an utter failure here. Neither the Oriental nor other varieties will succeed upon them. The fact that a large portion of the grafted or budded trees were until recently upon such stocks, and therefore failed, while the Orientals, when cutting-grown, succeeded, created an absurd prejudice against grafted or budded trees. It makes no difference whatever whether the trees are cutting-grown, grafted or budded, provided the right stock is used, but it is absolutely essential that they be upon a stock that is adapted.

The Le Conte and Japan Pear are par excellence the stocks for this region; furthermore, they are the only stocks that succeed at all here. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly, as a failure to consider it means failure in growing Pears. These two stocks are best for the Oriental varieties, as well as for other kinds. For instance, the Kieffer on the Le Conte or Japan Pear is as much better than the Kieffer on its own roots as the Kieffer on its own roots is better than the Kieffer on the "seedlings" of the common Pear in general use.

Not only are the Le Conte and Japan stocks the only stocks that thrive in this lower latitude, but they are good stocks, perhaps the best, throughout the country.



Do you want fruits weighing a pound each? Plant Hachiya.

HACHIYA (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 29.)

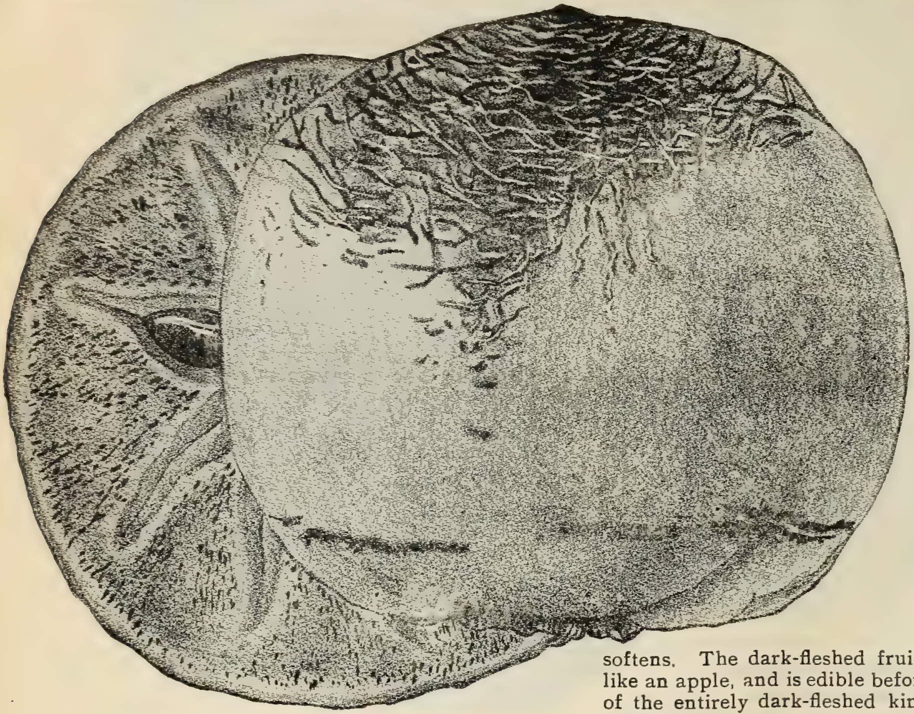
KAKI. (JAPANESE PERSIMMON.)

The Kaki, or Japan Persimmon, is no longer on trial, but must henceforth be placed among leading fruits of the cotton belt, especially well adapted to the coast region. Grafted on our native Persimmon, it seems perfectly at home. The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. For market, this delicious fruit has the merit of shipping well and keeping long. It requires some experience to determine when the fruit has reached the proper stage to be marketed, and this varies with the different varieties. The fact that it has often been offered when immature and inedible has made purchasers in some markets reluctant to take hold of it. But wherever it is known it meets ready sale ; and when placed upon the market ripe it is easily introduced, and speedily becomes a prime favorite.

As a Money Crop.—We quote from the proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society. In 1893, President Dudley W. Adams said : "The first two years, when I had the market practically to myself, I got from $6 to $10 per box. This last year price ranged from $2.50 to $5. Excepting one year, my returns have been very satisfactory indeed. It requires the least work, the least fertilizer and the least attention of any fruit I have on my place." The same year N. Woodworth said : "The profit of the Kaki as a market crop seems fully settled by the sales of last season's fruit. Returns show from $3 to $4 per box." In 1894, C. F. A. Bielby said : "I shipped quite a large quantity last year, and every box I was able to put in the market sound sold for a very good price." S. S. Harvey said : "My fruit went to Chicago in good condition, and brought me from 2½ to 2¾ cents apiece." T. K. Godbey found a good market near home ; he had shipped some, one shipment, fifteen days en route, netted $2 per box ; he had received as high as $3 net. The box referred to contains a little more than a bushel.

Correct Names.—The varieties were badly mixed as they came from Japan, and are still much confused. It is safe to say that not one-half the varieties heretofore offered for sale have been true to name. After fruiting a great many varieties, as many as nineteen in a single season, and after several years' careful study of the subject, including a comparison of varieties from many orchards and sections, we feel warranted in saying that **our list embraces the most valuable varieties, and that the names given are correctly**

applied. While Chief of the Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Prof. H. E. VanDeman wrote: "Your description of varieties exactly accords with my own." We guarantee varieties sent out true to name. These are points worth considering in purchasing Japan Persimmon trees.



HYAKUME (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See opposite page.)

Characteristics of the Fruit.—Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften, like Hayakume and Yeddo-ichi; others are best when still hard, like Zengi and Taber's Nos. 23 and 129. As they are good to eat before they are ripe, it is not so important that the dark-fleshed kinds be allowed to reach a certain stage before being offered to consumers unfamiliar with the fruit. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften, as with Yemon, and in a less degree with Okame and Tane-nashi; in others it persists until the fruit is full ripe, as with Tsuru. The light-fleshed kinds should not be offered to consumers unacquainted with the fruit until in condition to be eaten. A person who has attempted to eat one of them when green and "puckery" will not be quick to repeat the experiment. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. The light-fleshed kinds are seedless. The kinds with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh. Hyakume, Zengi and Hachiya are usually overspread at the blossom end with penciling or network of dark lines, and this sometimes occurs in other kinds.

Time of Ripening.—The first Persimmons (in August) are Zengies; the whole crop does not come on at this time, however, but continues to ripen for sixty days. Nos. 23 and 129 come in soon after the first Zengies, ripening their whole crop together. No. 129, although not a large fruit, is a good shipper, an excellent fruit, and perhaps the best early market sort. No. 72 begins ripening very soon after Zengi, and, like the latter, does not ripen up at one time, but continues for two months. Following 23 and 129, early in September, come the first Okames, continuing to ripen for a month. Hyakume ripens from the middle to the last of September, the bulk of the crop ripening together, which is also true of Yemon, which ripens next. Tane-nashi ripens with Yemon and Hachiya with Okame, Yeddo-ichi early in October, Costata later in the month, and Tsuru latest of all, often hanging on the trees until midwinter.

THE BEST VARIETIES.—Tane-nashi, Okame, Yemon and Yeddo-ichi excel in quality, perhaps in the order named. Okame, on account of its long season, exquisite beauty, and superior quality, is the best for home use and local market. Hachiya is not as good a shipper or bearer as some, but is valued for its immense size and showiness. For market, Tane-nashi and Yemon, of the light-fleshed kinds, and Hyakume and Yeddo-ichi of the dark-fleshed kinds, are good shippers and desirable; Okame is also good. For *early* market Taber's No. 129 ranks first, but Taber's No. 23 and Zengi are also desirable. For late market, Costata (this variety is very distinct and handsome in both tree and fruit). For *very* late market, Tsuru.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Costata. Medium size; conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2⅜ inches longitudinally and 2⅝ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow (distinct); flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct, a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point; very showy; diameter 3¾ inches longitudinally and 3¼ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very good. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but is not as prolific as some. (See cut, page 27.)

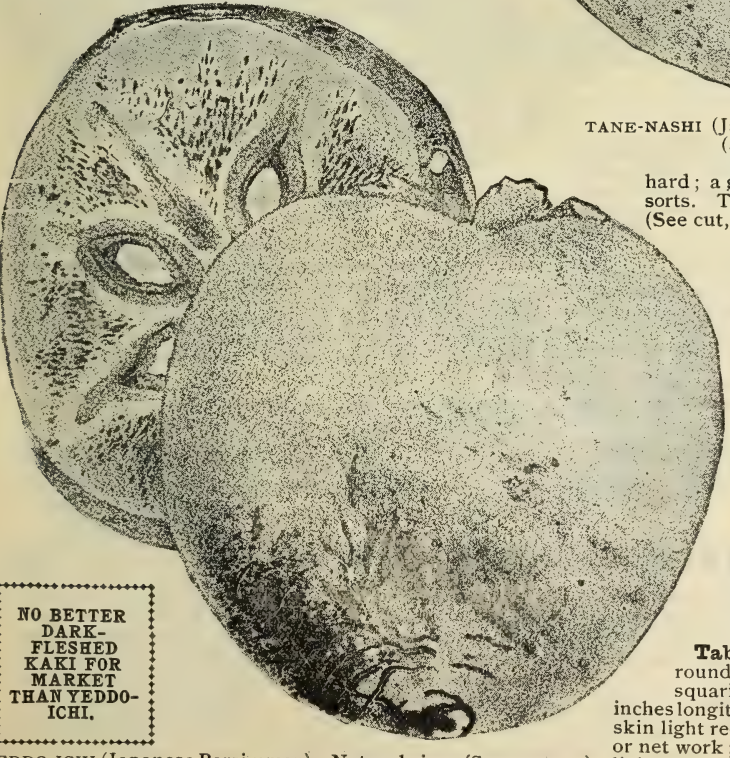
Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2¾ inches longitudinally and 3⅛ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow (distinct), nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and a free bearer. (See cut, page 28.)

TANE-NASHI (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 30).

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter 2⅜ inches longitudinally and 3⅛ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Taber's No. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; diameter 1¾ inches longitudinally and 2⅜ transversely; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet, free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

Taber's No. 72. Medium to large, roundish oblate to roundish oblong; a squarish, box-like outline; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 2¾ inches transversely; skin light red, with heavy bloom, and dark veins or net work; flesh dark brown, with more or less light flesh in some specimens; good. Vigorous.

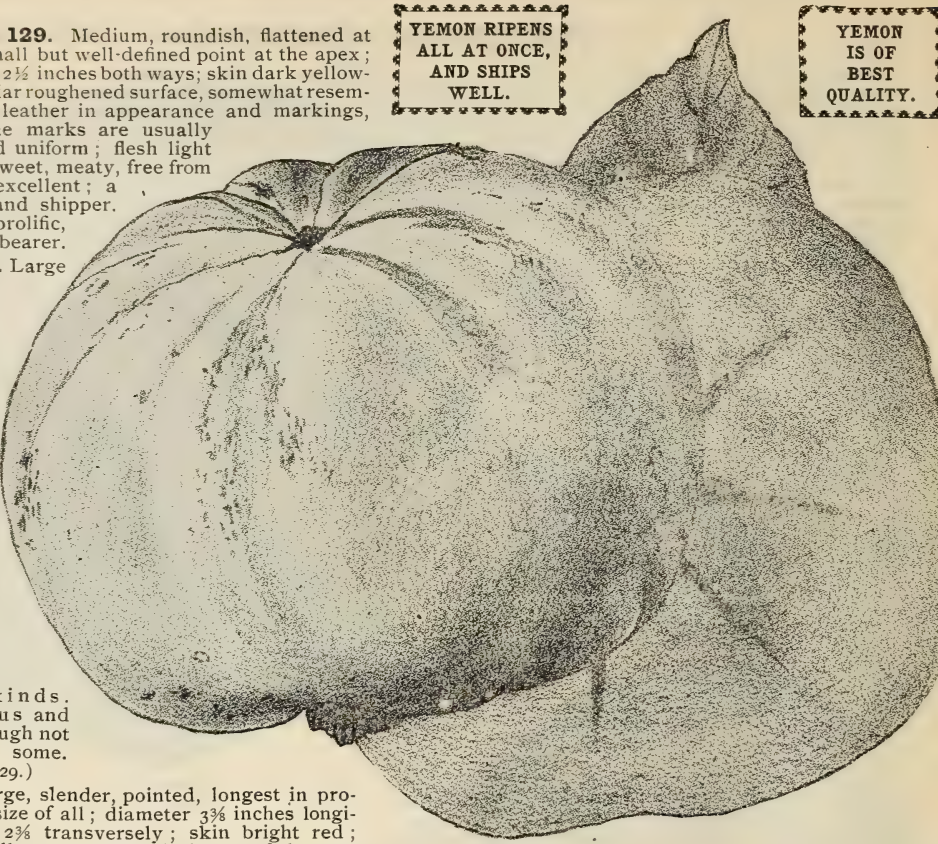


NO BETTER DARK-FLESHED KAKI FOR MARKET THAN YEDDO-ICHI.

YEDDO-ICHI (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 30.)

YEMON RIPENS ALL AT ONCE, AND SHIPS WELL.

YEMON IS OF BEST QUALITY.



YEMON (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size.

Taber's No. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about 2½ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous, prolific, and a regular bearer.

Tane-nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3¼ inches longitudinally and 3⅜ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some. (See cut, page 29.)

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed, longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter 3⅜ inches longitudinally and 2⅜ transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate; diameter 2½ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dinted appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Good to eat when still hard. Tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty. (See cut, page 29.)

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2¼ inches longitudinally and 3¼ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; flesh deep dull red, brown around the seeds, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine, one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations converging to the depressed apex, as it is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific. (See cut.)

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter 1¾ inches longitudinally and 2¼ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

BEST STOCK FOR THE KAKI.

Imported trees, as a rule, have proved a failure, the Japan or Kaki stock upon which they are "worked" not being well suited to this country. Not only are the imported trees badly mixed as to varieties, and upon stocks that do not take kindly to our soil and climate, but they are usually very deficient in roots. The native Persimmon is a perfect stock for the Kaki in this country, and we use it exclusively.

A LAST WORD ABOUT KAKI.

In view of present extensive commercial Kaki planting, we would emphasize the importance of planting the best kinds, which are now well-known under distinctive names, correctly applied. The varieties differ greatly. Get the best, and take no chances on mixed nomenclature. See "Correct Names," and the "Best Varieties," pages 27 and 28.

APRICOTS.

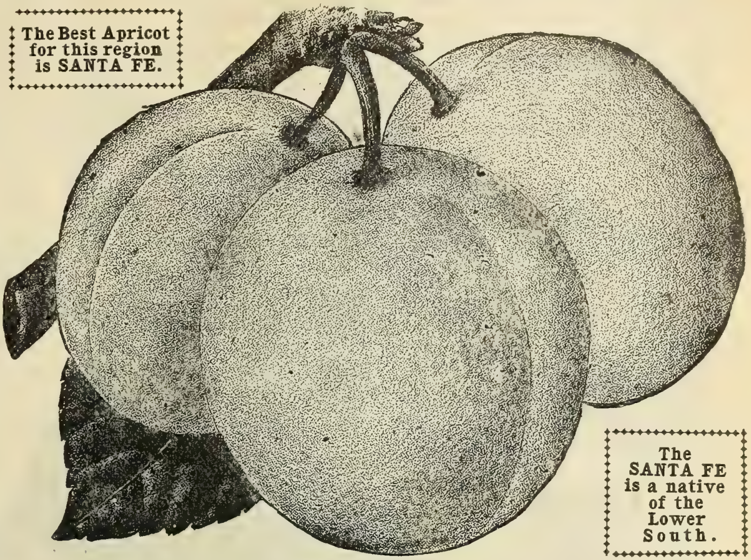
This fruit, which has been so successful in California, has not been planted extensively in the South. **The Santa Fe,** a variety of Florida origin, described below, is much better adapted here than either the older common kinds or the Russian varieties, all of the leading varieties of which we have tested, and **is,** undoubtedly, **the best variety for the Lower South.**

The Hubbard and Bungo are varieties of the Japanese Apricot, a new type, of comparatively recent introduction, said to be of semi-tropical habit and range of adaptability like the Peen-to and Honey types of peaches, and may prove acquisitions to the fruit list of the lower coast regions.

Bungo (*Bungoume*). Said to be one of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality.

Hubbard. Imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while minister to Japan. Said to be one of the largest and best in cultivation there. Has succeeded admirably in Southern Louisiana. Described as a large, bright yellow, well-flavored fruit.

The Best Apricot for this region is SANTA FE.



The SANTA FE is a native of the Lower South.

THE SANTA FE APRICOT.

Royal. This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, both for shipping in a fresh state and for drying. Fruit large, oval; color of skin dull yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale orange color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens in July. One of the best for cultivation in all sections where the Apricot thrives.

Santa Fe. This valuable variety originated about ten years ago on the shore of Lake Santa Fe, in Alachua county, Florida, but it is only within a short time that it has been propagated and introduced. Our attention was first called to this variety by Baron H. von Luttichau, of Earlton, Fla., and after investigating its merits we are confident in the opinion that it is well worthy of propagation. The original tree has borne good crops annually for several years past, while the common kinds grown in the same vicinity fail to fruit. It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season—the last of May or early June. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower, of open habit.

Of the many varieties of Apricots which we have tested in our experimental grounds at Glen St. Mary (and we have tried most of the leading kinds grown in this country), the Santa Fe has given incomparably the best results. In bearing qualities it is much more reliable than any of the varieties from other sections, most of which, when planted here, fail to fruit with any certainty.

QUINCES.

THE MEECH QUINCE.

This well known fruit is produced with a considerable degree of success in many localities in the Lower South. The Chinese Quince flourishes farther South and on lighter soils than other varieties, while its enormous fruit constitutes one of the curiosities of horticulture.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; a strong, rapid growing sort.

Champion. A new variety, highly recommended; fruit large and fine; a heavy bearer.

Chinese. Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing over two pounds; flesh tender; one of the best. On light sandy soils, in the lower latitudes of this region, and particularly in South Florida, the Chinese is the most satisfactory of all Quinces.

Meech. A new variety which we have not fruited. Pronounced by good authority to be of exceptional merit. A vigorous grower and immensely productive. Fruit large, lively orange color, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

POMEGRANATES.

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Gulf states; it is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

Purple-Seeded. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality; superior to any other variety in cultivation, so far as we know.

FIGS.

Figs do well almost everywhere in Florida, throughout the Gulf Region, and in many locations in the Southern states farther North. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the Lower South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

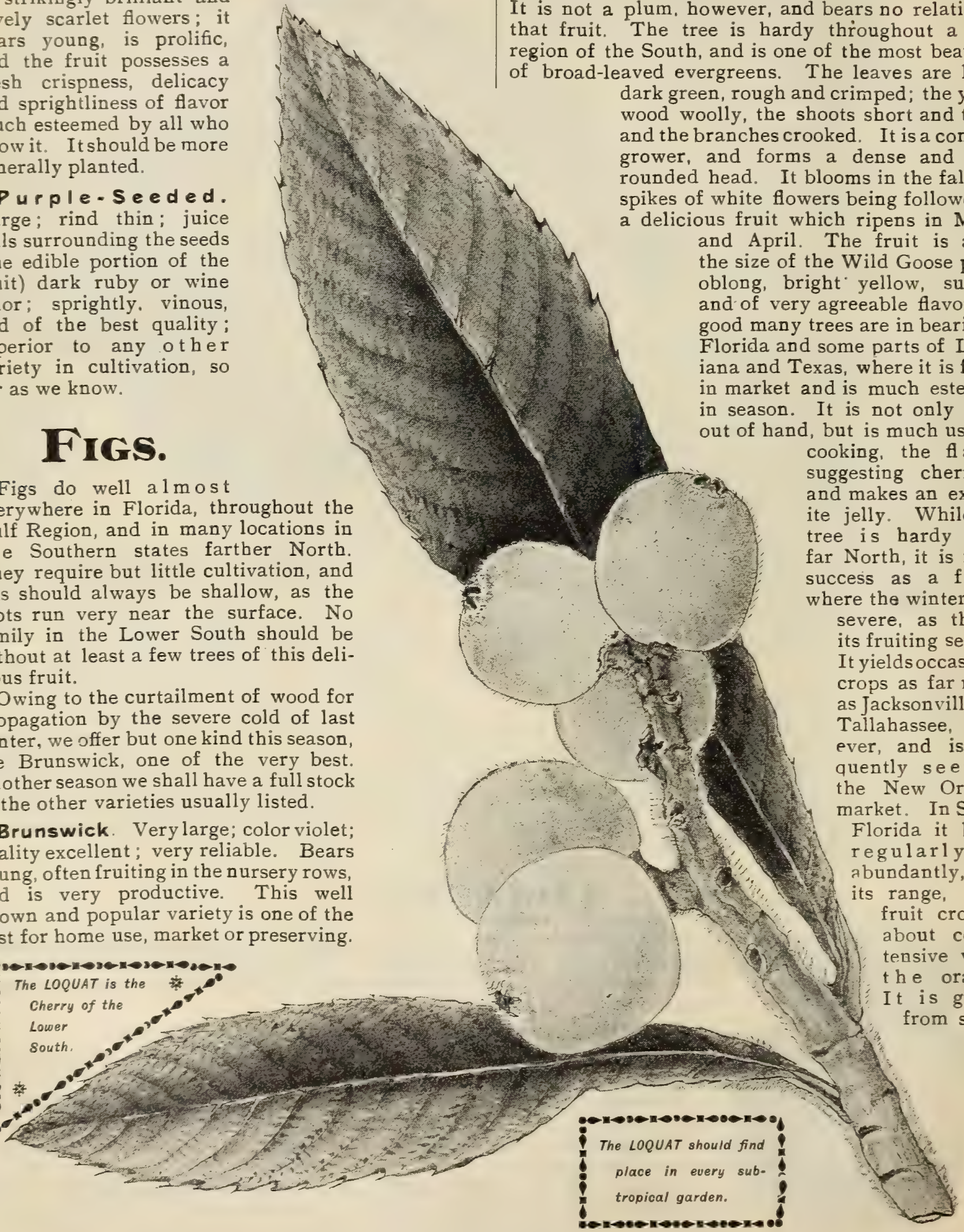
Owing to the curtailment of wood for propagation by the severe cold of last winter, we offer but one kind this season, the Brunswick, one of the very best. Another season we shall have a full stock in the other varieties usually listed.

Brunswick. Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. Bears young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. This well known and popular variety is one of the best for home use, market or preserving.

LOQUAT.

(JAPANESE MEDLAR.)

This fruit—the Biwa of the Japanese—has been very commonly called "Japan Plum" in the South. It is not a plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is hardy throughout a wide region of the South, and is one of the most beautiful of broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, dark green, rough and crimped; the young wood woolly, the shoots short and thick, and the branches crooked. It is a compact grower, and forms a dense and well-rounded head. It blooms in the fall, the spikes of white flowers being followed by a delicious fruit which ripens in March and April. The fruit is about the size of the Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid and of very agreeable flavor. A good many trees are in bearing in Florida and some parts of Louisiana and Texas, where it is found in market and is much esteemed in season. It is not only eaten out of hand, but is much used in cooking, the flavor suggesting cherries, and makes an exquisite jelly. While the tree is hardy quite far North, it is not a success as a fruit where the winters are severe, as this is its fruiting season. It yields occasional crops as far north as Jacksonville and Tallahassee, however, and is frequently seen in the New Orleans market. In South Florida it bears regularly and abundantly, and its range, as a fruit crop, is about coextensive with the orange. It is grown from seed.



The LOQUAT is the Cherry of the Lower South.

The LOQUAT should find place in every sub-tropical garden.

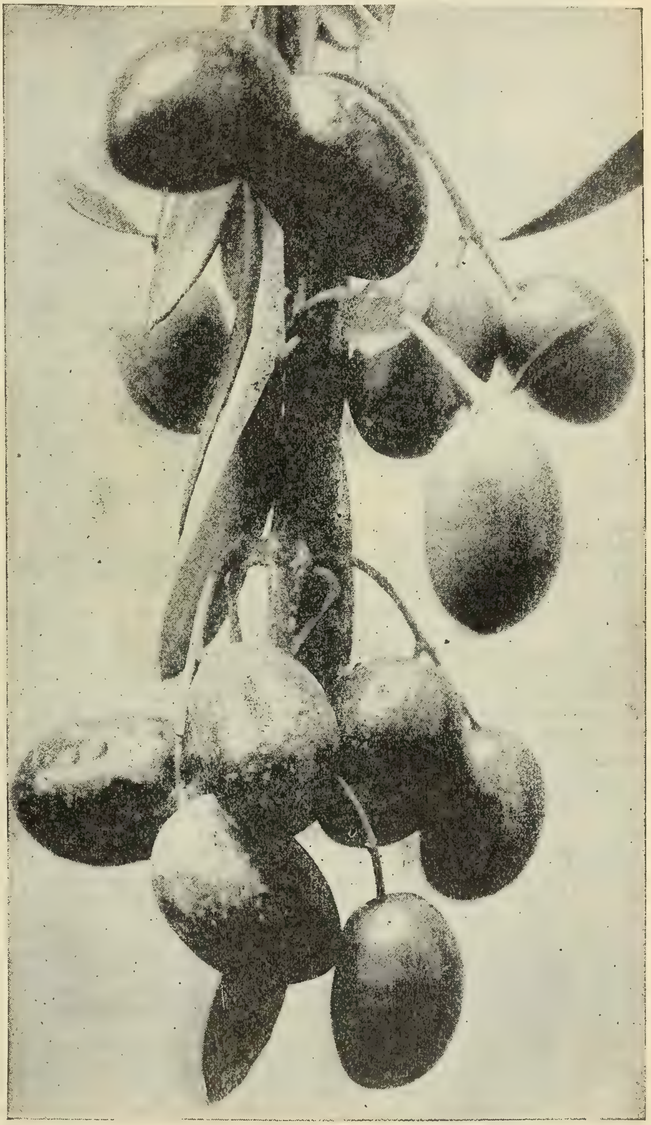
FRUITING BRANCH OF THE LOQUAT, OR JAPANESE MEDLAR. THE SIZE IS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

OLIVES.

Scattered through the Southern coast region, there are many old Olive trees, some of them planted a century ago. At Dungeness, near Fernandina, in Georgia, just across the line from Florida, there is a grove of four hundred trees planted in 1801, by General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame; some of the trees have a diameter of over 2½ feet, and are 40 feet high. They went through the freeze of 1886 practically uninjured, and seem good for another hundred years. A thousand barrels of Olives have been taken from this grove in one season. Since the Olive industry developed into large proportions in California, considerable interest has been taken in this fruit in Florida and the coast country. A good many trees have been planted, although we do not think anyone has yet ventured a large orchard. The trees come into bearing rather slowly, and the result of these later plantings is not yet determined. The trees seem perfectly at home here, and are hardy considerably farther North than the orange. Of unique growth and delicate, ashen-grey hued foliage, they form a valuable addition to our trees for ornamental planting.

The above was written before the freeze of Feb., 1895, which cut to the ground most Olives in the Lower South. The trees, however, are all coming from the roots, and, in view of the exceptional character of this freeze (see "winter of 1894-95," page 41), and the fact that the trees are replacing their tops so rapidly, there will be no diminution in the number of Olives planted.

Nevadillo Blanco. This is the Olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium; deep black; tree a rapid grower, and an immense bearer; branches weeping. Makes a very good pickle, and is ready for various uses some time in November.



NEVADILLO BLANCO OLIVES.

Picholine. A medium sized fruit, elongated, larger at the stem end; skin fine; color changes from light green to wine-red, then to red-black; pulp abundant, flesh of a dark red color; pit small. The Picholine is widely known in the Olive regions of Europe, and also in California. The tree is bardy and a regular bearer. It is highly esteemed, and cultivated for both oil and pickles. It is a very delicate Olive, and as a pickle is very highly prized for table use.

MULBERRIES.

THE STUBBS MULBERRY.

Mulberries form an economic food for swine and poultry, though for this purpose their real value is not yet fully appreciated. The more acid varieties are much esteemed by some for the table. Many vineyardists and orchardists plant Mulberries to tole the birds, which leave other fruits ripening at the same time for the Mulberries, which they prefer.

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; not as prolific as some sorts; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

Hicks. Fruit sweet and rather insipid; very productive; tree grows rapidly and bears young; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose.

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silk Worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, and for feeding silk worms; we can supply trees or cuttings in quantity.

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous, with broad foliage. It is a handsome tree, as well as a profitable one.

White (*Morus alba*). Large and very sweet; rapid grower, and a very productive and handsome tree.

GRAPES.

A number of years ago, as the result of various unsatisfactory experiments, horticulturists unanimously condemned Grapes, except the Muscadine varieties, as a failure in Florida; and the same thing was largely true in the Gulf states generally. Later trials reversed this decision, and many varieties are now grown successfully. In Florida, the Niagara, Diamond, Delaware, Ives, and other varieties are extensively grown for Northern markets and the manufacture of wine. In the Texas coast country Grapes are attracting considerable attention, as well as in the intervening strip along the Gulf.

In our test vineyard we have fruited over 30 varieties, the best of which are given below, the list embracing those which have given most satisfactory results in the various Grape sections of this region.

The Muscadine, or Bullace Type. The varieties of this Southern race do not flourish in the North and West, but grow and bear prodigiously everywhere in the South; they are not shipped to any considerable extent, but are grown for home use, and large quantities are sold in the local markets. They are also extensively planted for wine making. Of the Muscadines we offer three varieties—Scuppernong, Flowers and Thomas, described in list. They do not require pruning, and should be planted at least 20 feet apart, and allowed to run upon an arbor. The vines are free from disease, bear heavy crops annually, and the fruit is highly esteemed wherever known.

Brighton. Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it; a most excellent Grape, and has succeeded admirably here. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish; skin thin; a very desirable table variety. Earlier than Delaware.

Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender and perishable for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

Concord. An old favorite, valuable for home use and near-by markets; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer; adapts itself to all sorts of training; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; vigorous. July.

Cynthiana. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy and productive; bunches large, long, compact, shouldered; berries small (larger in the Lower South than elsewhere), bluish black, vinous, sweet, juicy, high flavored. Makes a fine, dark red wine; also a good table Grape. Late.

Delaware. Held in high estimation wherever grown; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. July. Listed by the State Horticultural Society as one of the best market Grapes that can be grown in Florida.

Diana. Bunches medium, compact, occasionally shouldered; berries medium, round, pale red, with lilac bloom; flesh tender, with some pulp, sweet, juicy, with some musky flavor. July.

DIAMOND. (Half-size.)

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Duchess. A new seedling from Ulster Co., N. Y. Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; sprightly and rich. Follows Concord.

Eaton. A strong-growing seedling of the Concord. Bunches smaller and berries larger than the parent variety; black; skin rather thick, covered with heavy bloom; flesh juicy, with some pulp, though tender; a showy fruit. Early.

Empire State. Another new white Grape of great promise; bunch large-shouldered; berry medium; skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet and sprightly; ripens after Hartford.

Flowers. Bunches composed of 15 to 20 large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous. August and September.

Hartford. A very popular and profitable early Grape; a vigorous grower and a good bearer, free from disease; fruit medium size, black; flesh sweet and soft.

Herbemont. (*Warren, St. Augustine.*) Bunch large, shouldered; berry small to medium; very juicy, without pulp. Of same class as Norton and Cynthiana. One of the best in the Lower South. Late.

Ives. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; a strong grower, it is very productive and the fruit stands shipping well; bunches large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of fair quality. A popular wine Grape. June.

Jefferson. Bunches large, shouldered, compact; skin thick, red, with fine bloom; flesh meaty, spicy, aromatic. A superior table and market Grape. July.

Martha. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord; ripens a little earlier.

Moore's Early. A seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness, have given it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. Early. One of the best market varieties for East and South Florida. Makes a good white wine.

Norton. In description and characteristics it is much the same as its twin sister Cynthiana. Late.

Perkins. Bunch medium, compact; berry medium, oblong, whitish green, with tinge of red, and a white bloom when fully ripe; quality good. A strong grower. Early.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord; vine very hardy, healthy and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry light golden yellow when fully ripe; quality good; ripens rather early. It is a good keeper, and bears shipping well.

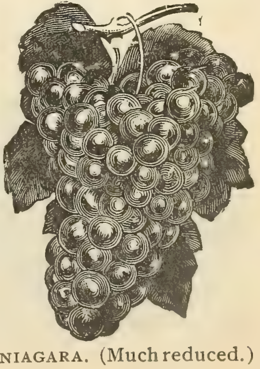
Salem. (*Rogers' No. 53.*) Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the best of the Rogers Grapes, and succeeds well here.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September.

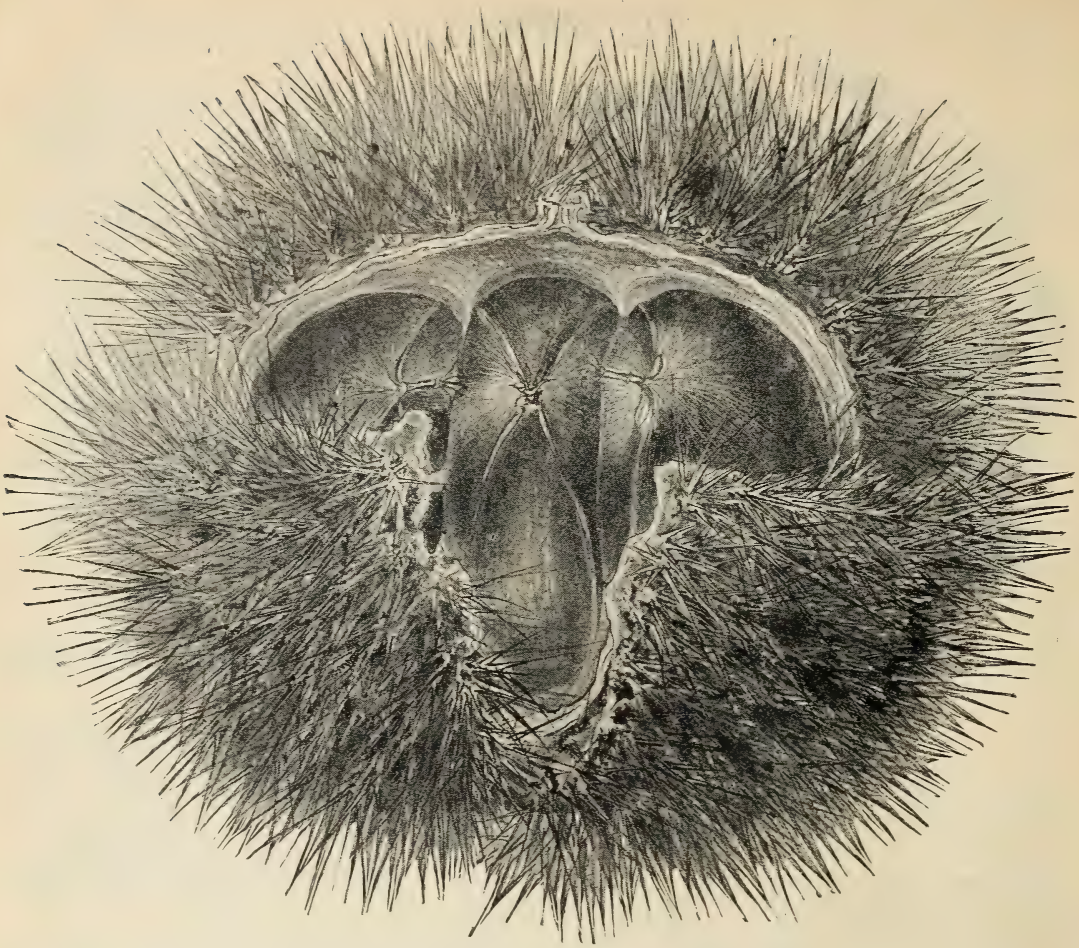
Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, sprightly. One of the best of the Muscadines. August and September.

Wilder. (*Rogers' No. 4.*) Bunch large, compact, rhouldered; berry large, sound, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with the Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best black Grapes, and on account of its size and beauty, very valuable for market.

Worden. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, black; skin thin; flesh sweet. A seedling of Concord, which it much resembles, except that it is distinct in quality; regarded as a better Grape and a few days earlier.



NIAGARA. (Much reduced.)



JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT. (Natural size.)

Nut-Bearing Trees.

CHESTNUTS.

The Japan Mammoth Chestnut has been fruited in Florida and the Lower South long enough to determine its merits, and may be set down as one of the best of the many good things in horticulture that have come to us from Japan. The nuts are of enormous size, much larger than the large Spanish variety, and many times the size of the ordinary American Chestnut. A number of trees are fruiting in this state, and bear regular and heavy crops.

Our trees are home-grown. The imported trees are worthless, as they are badly grown, and the few stubs of roots left are bruised, so that they require nursing for a year or two to bring them to life.

Japan Mammoth. Bears bright-colored, clean-looking, sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contain as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them loaded with nuts at four years old.

PECANS.

PECAN.

The Pecan grows finely all through the South, some of the oldest and most profitable groves being in the Gulf region of the Lower South. This is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the peninsula of Florida. They come into bearing in 8 to 10 years, after which they yield abundantly, and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small trees are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set one or two-year-old trees to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The prejudice against cutting the tap-root of the Pecan is without foundation; the absurd claim that cutting the tap-root in transplanting the small tree injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily. It is also untrue that it is more difficult to make trees live where the tap-root has been cut in the usual way in the process of lifting the trees. **The real secret in transplanting without loss lies in cutting the top back heavily.** In our own planting we cut the top off entirely, clear back to the crown, and as a result we do not lose any, and in a year's time we get by this method a larger top than we would have obtained if the top had been allowed to remain or had been simply shortened.

Paper Shell. Produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as the name indicates. Our trees are grown from the finest selected seed.

Turner. Trees of this variety on our place have been in bearing for years. The nuts are of fine quality, of large size, and the trees bear abundantly.

ALMONDS.

Sultana and **Princesse.** Two of the finest varieties grown; the soft-shelled Almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

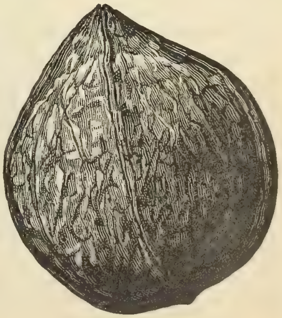
WALNUTS.

CALIFORNIA PAPER SHELL.

The Japan Walnnt is of recent introduction in this part of the country. A number of specimens have been growing in Florida and the lower coast country for some years, however, and so far seem well adapted. The trees have been growing in California for a quarter of a century. In that state they come into bearing in eight years from the seed. Luther Burbank says that the Japan Walnut is of easy culture, accommodates itself to a great variety of soils and conditions, and grows with great vigor; it should be multiplied by seed, as it reproduces itself perfectly true. It is not a variety of the well-known English Walnut (*Juglans regia*), but an entirely distinct species (*Juglans Sieboldi*).

California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong shaped nut, with a very tender shell well filled with a rich kernel.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickory-nut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20 The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, and a charming shade of green.



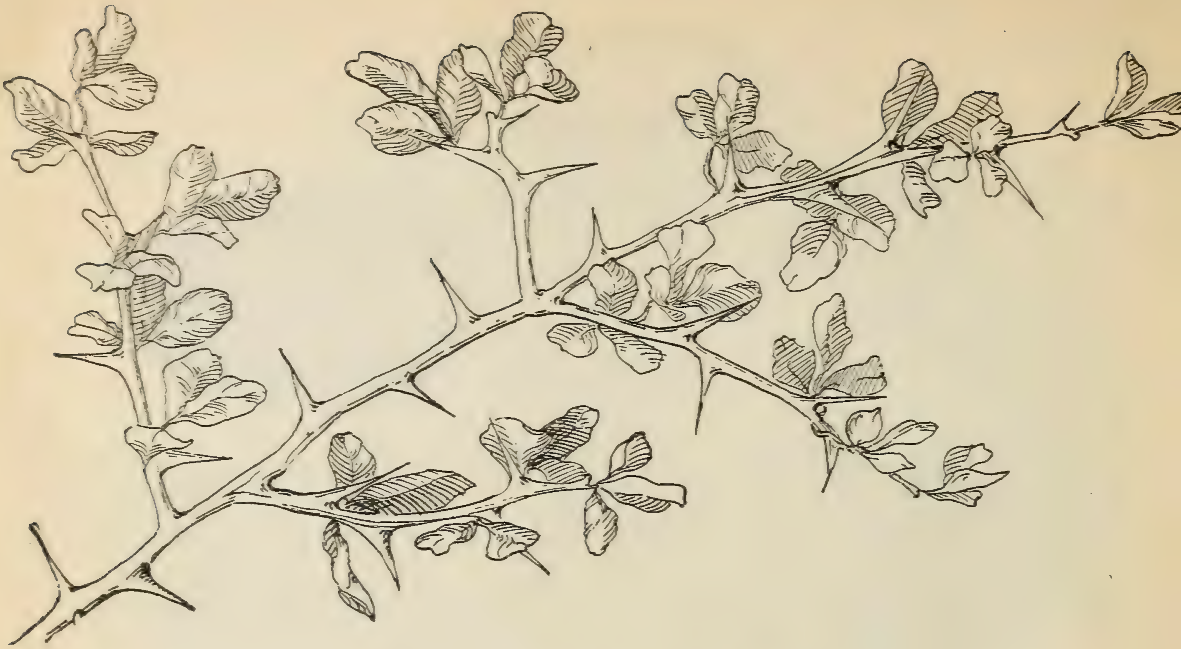
JAPAN WALNUT.

Abita Springs, La., February 18, 1895:

"Trees arrived in very good condition, 14 days from date of shipment. I am well satisfied."
Y. B. MARANGE.

Oak Hill, Fla., January 30, 1895:

"The trees arrived in splendid order, and were as fine as I ever saw."
E. A. MARSH.



CITRUS TRIFOLIATA TWIG WITH NEW LEAVES.

Citrus Fruits.

For this season, we have had to cut down our list of Citrus Fruits somewhat, owing to the difficulty of obtaining wood for propagation after the freezes of last winter. Of Satsuma and Trifoliata, our specialties in Citrus Fruits, however, we have a good stock, as well as a more limited supply of the other varieties listed below.

THE TRIFOLIATA.

THE TRIFOLIATA (*Citrus trifoliata*, *Limonium trifoliatum*, *Ægle sepiaria* and *Citrus triptera* of botanists) has, during the last few years, attracted more attention among the orange growers and citriculturists of this country, particularly in Florida and the sub-tropical region of the Gulf, than any other member of the citrus family. Its value as a stock for other varieties, as well as for hedges, is now well determined by experimental planting, extending over a period of about twenty years.

Its entire hardiness, and its effect in enhancing the hardiness of varieties of Oranges and other Citrus Fruits grown upon it as a stock, have long been known, but have been **very strongly emphasized,** and brought into general notice in a very forcible way, by the comparative effects of the freezes of **last winter,** whose unprecedented severity and resulting damage to Citrus trees has created a general desire for a tree that will stand more cold than the sorts heretofore generally grown.

Characteristics.—Unlike most of our cultivated Citrus Fruits, it is not a hybrid, sport or derived sort, but a primitive, wild species, reproducing itself without variation from the seed. It is a native of Japan, where it grows wild, and has been long used as a stock for cultivated varieties of the Orange. It is deciduous, has dark, glossy green trifoliate leaves, and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It bears young, in 4 to 6 years from the seed, the fruit being inedible. The habit of growth is peculiar, being very angular and distinct. The illustrations we give convey an accurate idea of its growth and appearance.

SIZE OF THE TREE.—Because varieties of Citrus Fruits grown upon it do not attain quite the size they do upon some other stocks, and because the tree itself does not attain quite the size of some other species, some, unfamiliar with the Trifoliata, have come to regard it as a small tree. **It is,** however, **a tree of good size.**

There are many young trees in the Gulf states from 10 to 15 feet high; in Japan it attains a height of 20 to 25 feet, and it is probable it will grow as large here. R. Maitre, of New Orleans, writes (June 11, 1894): "In 1875 I obtained two small plants, 1-year-old cuttings, about 3 inches in size. I planted them two years afterward in the open ground; at this present time the two plants are about 15 feet high and wide, flowering and bearing profusely every season." On June 4, 1894, Prof. W. C. Stubbs, Director of the Louisiana Sugar Experimental Station, refers to recently cutting down a Trifoliata tree "4 inches in diameter and from 15 to 20 feet high."

RESISTANT TO ADVERSE CONDITIONS.—Dr. G. Devron, of New Orleans, says: "Having been one of the first to cultivate the *Citrus trifoliata* in the open ground in the United States, and perhaps the first to see it bloom and produce fruit in this country, I must say that I know of no variety of the Citrus family that can be more neglected, more exposed to extremes of temperature, or to excesses of moisture and dryness, with so much impunity. In the 17 years I have had this Citrus under observation, I have never found an injurious insect on the tree, or its leaves, flowers or fruit."

Stands a Low Temperature.—"Its deciduousness increases its hardiness; being dormant in winter and the circulation of sap very limited, rupture to the cells and death to the plant by a freezing temperature is nearly impossible in any of our Southern states"—again we quote Dr. Devron. H. E. Van Deman, when U. S. Pomologist, referring to its ability to endure cold, said: "Grows well outdoors here at Washington." William Saunders, Superintendent Gardens and Grounds, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "This species will stand a zero temperature." Prof. H. J. Webber, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writing from Washington on June 15, 1894, says: "There are a number of trees growing in the grounds here that are very thrifty, and seem fully adapted to this region. They are about ten years old." On June 11, 1894, R. Maitre, of Louisiana, writes: "I saw it growing splendidly in the court gardens at Baden Baden, Germany, on my visit in 1891." Baden Baden is in the latitude of Montreal and Portland, Oregon. It is hardy in France everywhere south of Paris. But it is not necessary to go out of this country to determine its hardiness, as, throughout the South, and as far north as Washington, specimens have stood the winters uninjured for years.

To the foregoing, written last year, must be added the testimony of the winter of 1894-95. **Everywhere throughout the** Lower South, and throughout the **South** generally, so far as we have been able to ascertain, **the Trifoliata escaped the severe cold** of the past winter **without injury,** being entirely unaffected. Where sweet Orange seedlings of great age, that had passed through the freeze of 1886 unscathed, were cut to the ground, yearling Trifoliata in seed-bed, entirely unprotected, did not suffer in the smallest twig.

As a Hedge Plant.—In Japan it is extensively used to construct impenetrable hedges. W. S. Reddick, of Buras, Louisiana, who has been growing Trifoliata extensively, writes on June 10, 1894: "I agree with Dr. Devron that it is a first-class hedge plant, but I put it away ahead of the Osage Orange. It can be confined to a very small space, and with proper training can be made rabbit-proof." "Forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast. It is hardy as far north as New York City."—*P. J. Berckmans.*

For Ornamental Planting.—The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it exceptionally valuable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline give it a very striking appearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit, which hangs, golden yellow, on the trees through the winter.

AS A STOCK FOR THE ORANGE AND OTHER CITRUS.

In nursery, the Trifoliata is a rapid and vigorous grower. **All varieties of Oranges** and other Citrus **take readily upon it** and **grow off well; and** so far as our observations extend, and we have investigated the subject very carefully, **are permanently successful** and prolific on this stock. Mr. Reddick, from whom we have quoted above, says: "I have had more than thirty varieties of the Citrus family on Trifoliata, and they all seemed to do well, Pomelos especially. They make prolific trees, that commence to bear in about three years from the bud. The fruit cannot be distinguished, either in size, appearance or flavor, from fruit grown upon other stocks."

Increases Hardiness.—The Trifoliata stops growing early in the fall, is entirely dormant in winter, and starts late in spring. Varieties of the Orange and Citrus Fruits worked upon it will stand more cold than upon other stocks; however we explain this effect, the fact remains, demonstrated by experience. **The use of this stock will certainly reduce the frost risk** in the Northern edge and exposed locations of the Orange belt proper, and upon it the hardier sorts, especially the Satsuma, can be successfully grown in many places North of the present range of Orange production.

In a section of Louisiana lying some 50 or 60 miles North of New Orleans (in the latitude of Thomasville and Brunswick, Georgia), many Satsuma and other Oranges on Trifoliata stocks have been planted; a number of groves here were in bearing when decimated (but not destroyed) by last winter's freeze. E. L. St. Ceran, of New Orleans, the owner of one of these groves, in a letter received on June 21, 1894, says: "The Satsuma and other Mandarins worked on Trifoliata stand the cold much better here (one degree North of the Orange belt) than when budded on either the sweet or sour Orange stock. The Satsuma on this stock, four years planted, bore as many as fifty Oranges to the tree. Plaquemines parish, on the lower coast, is the true Orange belt; ten, twelve or more parishes are adapted to Orange culture, but the venture is by no means a safe one, owing to the liability of the trees (on ordinary Orange stocks) to be entirely cut down by untimely freezes. The deciduous nature of the Trifoliata, its almost complete cessation of sap flow in winter and early spring, makes it **a most invaluable stock on which to work the Orange,** especially in the Northern tier of counties in Florida and the parishes to the North of Plaquemines in Louisiana."

The foregoing was written before the freeze, but last winter's experience has confirmed the correctness of this opinion. (See "The Great Freeze, and the Hardiness of the Satsuma and Value of the Trifoliata Stock," page 41.)

Ripens the Fruit Early.—Experience thus far seems to indicate that the habit of this stock to harden up early in the season hastens ripening, an important item in localities where early and severe frosts are apt to injure the fruit, and one which commends the Trifoliata to all intelligent fruit-growers.

A FRUITING BRANCH OF CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

A Striking Ornamental.

For a Frost Proof Citrus Stock, Plant Trifoliata.

A Hardy Orange on a Hardy Stock is Satsuma on Trifoliata.

Again, early ripening means good prices. The first price in the Orange market is a high price. When the Florida and Louisiana crops begin to come in heavily there is a sharp and permanent decline. See "The Satsuma as a money maker," page 43, for the way full ripe Oranges sell that reach market before the general rush begins.

Makes Good-Sized Trees.—The fact that this stock has been considerably used for the propagation of small Orange trees for house culture, and for grounds at the North, where the trees must be removed indoors in winter, for which it is especially well adapted, has led to the impression that varieties worked upon it were necessarily very much dwarfed. **But the Orange on Trifoliata is by no means such a diminutive dwarf** as many suppose. The Orange upon Trifoliata stock makes a smaller tree than upon Orange stock; the sweet Orange grows smaller upon sour than upon sweet stock; there is a dwarfing effect in both cases, but in open-ground culture neither makes very small trees.

Referring to the famous "Dugat" tree of Beeville, Texas, an Orange tree of some unidentified Japanese variety on Trifoliata stock, planted in 1885 or 1886, G. Onderdonk says (May 25, 1894): "It is a compact grower, spreading from the ground, and is now 8 or 9 feet high." He adds: "It will not be many years until anybody in Southern Texas can give information both as to the Orange on Trifoliata and the Trifoliata itself, so many are being planted." On May 30, 1894, J. L. Normand, of Marksville, Louisiana (60 miles north of New Orleans), says: "I have several varieties of Japanese Oranges worked on Trifoliata five years ago; some of them are 8 feet high." W. S. Reddick, of Louisiana, says: "I have had a number of varieties of Orange on Trifoliata for about nine years; the largest of them have a height and spread of about 12 feet. I do not consider the Trifoliata a dwarf; it is more properly a semi-dwarf." A. H. Crane, of Nashua, Florida, reports the Tangerine on Trifoliata 12 feet high. Professors Swingle and Webber, of the Sub-Tropical Laboratory, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Eustis, Florida, report a number of Navel trees at that place on Trifoliata stock, which they estimate to be 15 feet high, and the remarkable fact about them is that "they bear well, much better than on the Orange." Professor Webber says: "These Navels on Trifoliata are about seven years old. They are rather smaller than trees of the same age on other stocks, though the most noticeable feature is that all of them are bearing very heavily" (the Navel is a shy bearer on ordinary stocks), "and Mr. Saunders the owner, says they have borne heavy crops for several years.

Low, Spreading Tops.—When we consider that trees on this stock usually branch at the ground, and the measurements do not include several feet of stem, they indicate a head of good size, and it appears that the Orange and other Citrus grow as large as is desirable upon the Trifoliata. This moderate size and spreading habit is really a decided advantage. As Dr. Devron says: "More trees can be planted in the same space, and the fruit is more easily gathered, while the trees can be better managed, and suffer less from wind and storm."

THE SATSUMA.

Although generally classed with the ordinary sweet Orange (*Citrus Aurantium dulcis*), Oranges of the Mandarin type (*C. aurantium nobilis*) are quite distinct. The fruit is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments; fruit and foliage highly and peculiarly aromatic. The trees are somewhat smaller than other Oranges, and of unique habit. They are often, and not inappropriately, called Japanese Oranges by propagators; they are the favorite Oranges in Japan, which has given us some of our best varieties.

CROSS-SECTION OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

The Satsuma, a Mandarin variety, was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called Oonshiu, and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the Island Kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name.

Ripens Early.—The Satsuma ripens early; we do not mean by this that (like so many so-called early Oranges) **it is not too sour and immature to sell if artificially "colored up," but that it really ripens early.** In October it is golden yellow on the trees, as bright and fully colored as we are wont to see Oranges at Christmas, and the interior is not disappointing; the segment-sacs—deep, translucent, orange-yellow, the color of ripeness—are bursting full of rich, sweet, exquisitely flavored juice, all its qualities fully developed. It is everywhere an early-ripening sort. Just what influence latitude has in hastening maturity remains to be determined. Certain it is that at Glen St. Mary, which is well up in the Northern part of the state, but eight miles from the Georgia line, the fruit is ready for market in September and October, and by the last of November has "gone by," is over-ripe, has lost its juices and the high flavor which makes it so exceptionally delicious earlier in the season.

SIZE AND PRODUCTIVENESS.—At ten years, under fairly favorable conditions, **the tree attains a top spread of from 16 to 20 feet,** and, branching just above the collar, a height of 8 to 10 feet, **and will yield from 3 to 5 standard boxes** (holding something over a bushel each). These figures are given from actual measurement made in our own orchards. How large the trees will finally become it is impossible to say, as there are no full-grown trees in this country. For further account of the productiveness of this variety, see "The Satsuma as a Money Maker," page 43.

A GOOD GROWER.—The impression that the Satsuma is a poor grower has gained some currency. This is erroneous, and may be due to the fact that it has been widely disseminated on sour Orange stock, which does not seem well suited to this variety. Under proper conditions, no fault can be found in this respect, as grown upon either sweet Orange or Trifoliata stock. The trees in our orchard are vigorous; in fact, when the fruitfulness of the young trees is considered, they are remarkably strong growers.

HARDINESS AND PROFITABLENESS are fully considered under the heads which follow.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—In addition to the excellent cuts of this fruit accompanying this article, see the exceptionally fine photo-engraving of a fruiting branch of the Satsuma, on the cover of this Catalogue.

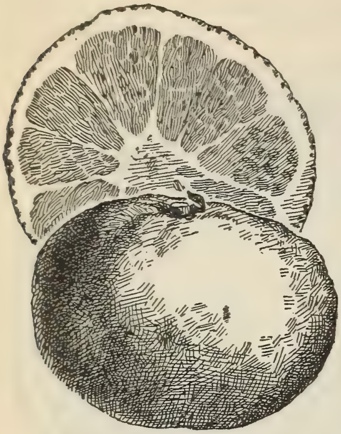
THE GREAT FREEZE,

And the Hardiness of the Satsuma and Value of the Trifoliata Stock.

How did the Satsuma stand the freeze? From this test of unprecedented severity, what has been learned of its comparative hardiness, its range of adaptability, and value for locations and latitudes too cold for other varieties? And what of the value of the Trifoliata as a stock to increase the hardiness of this and other varieties?

THE WINTER OF 1894–95.—In considering the above questions, we should bear in mind the exceptional character of the winter of 1895. We have a record of the cold spells of exceptional severity in this region, extending back 150 years, and during this period, no freeze has occurred as severe as the freeze of February 8, 1895; twice only has it been approached in severity: in February, 1747, and in February, 1835.

No freeze of equal severity has occurred since our meteorological history began, this freeze and the only two preceding freezes that approach it in severity being separated by intervals of 60 years. (See Foot-Note.) To be of practical value, conclusions based upon the effects of the freeze of 1895 must make due allowance for its exceptional character.



SATSUMA ORANGE. Much reduced.

The ability of the Satsuma, especially on Trifoliata, to stand the winters, including the most severe winters during long periods, in the regions north of the Orange belt proper for which it has been recommended, **has been amply demonstrated.** Even if it were liable to be cut back to the stem every dozen years or so, as the top is replaced in two or three years, it would still be one of the most profitable fruits to grow. (See "The Satsuma as a Money Maker," below.) Even if all the trees were cut below the bud once in 60 years, we should retain it, as one of the most valuable fruits for profit. But we have passed through the severest freeze on record, and all the Satsumas have not been cut below the bud, but, on the contrary, very generally and to a remarkable extent survive.

HARDINESS.—In seeking answers to the above questions, not only must we bear in mind the exceptional character of the past winter, but we must not lose sight of the fact that hardiness is relative. Some have arrived at a jumped-at conclusion, on this wise: "Satsumas have been cut down by last winter's freeze; therefore, the Satsuma is not hardy." From the standpoint of the practical fruit grower, this is fallacious, Oaks sometimes winter-kill; we do not therefore conclude that the oak is not hardy. Apples have been known to be killed by cold in New York, yet we do not conclude that apples are not adapted to New York. For the first time since 1835, the Orange groves of Florida have been very generally cut down by the cold, yet we do not conclude that Oranges are not a feasible and profitable fruit for the Orange region. Because Satsumas succumb with other varieties shows that there is a degree of cold the Satsuma will not stand, but it does not show that the Satsuma is not hardier than other varieties, that it will not survive a lesser cold to which the others would succumb, or, that it is not well adapted to locations and localities too cold for other sorts.

Seeking comparative results, therefore, after a winter never before equaled in severity, let us consider—

THE FACTS.—All varieties of Oranges in nursery at Glen St. Mary, that were unprotected, were killed below the bud. But, at the time of the freeze, we had heeled-in and partially protected several car loads of Orange trees, of different varieties, on sweet, sour and Trifoliata stock. Outside, the cold was too severe for trees of this size, in any variety, or on any stock, but, here, we had the different varieties and stocks under precisely similar conditions, and a degree of cold which drew sharply the line of relative hardiness. **After a few warm days had rendered the result preceptible, the relative effect on these trees, heeled-in in blocks, stood out plainly as if marked on a map—Satsuma on Trifoliata, uninjured; Satsumas on sweet stock, touched at the tips only; other varieties on Trifoliata, cut back considerably; other varieties on sweet and sour stock, killed.**

In Louisiana.—Writing in May, 1895, W. S. Reddick, of Buras, says: "In my immediate neighborhood, large bearing trees on Trifoliata stood the test without other loss than foliage. One tree, a Kumquat, with more than a foot of snow drifted around its stem, and its branches weighted nearly to the ground with snow, sustained no injury whatever, retaining all its foliage. Of about 800 nursery trees on Trifoliata, I lost about 8 per cent." (This loss he attributes to sappy condition, owing to their having been cut back late.) "Mr. Geo. Schoenberger had a lot of Satsumas on Trifoliata, in nursery, that retained part of their foliage after the freeze, and, having been since transplanted, are now doing well. Mr. Schoenberger believes in the Trifoliata as making a hardier tree than any other stock that we have. Dr. James F. McCaleb has in his young grove, near Fort Jackson, a number of trees on Trifoliata planted two years ago; they were not injured by the freeze, and are doing well; he lost 50 per cent. of his trees on sour stock, planted at the same time. It should be borne in mind that these trees had to endure a temperature of about 17 degrees, followed by a heavy fall of snow, which, being moist, clung to the trees, the weight breaking many of them, freezing every night until the final disappearance of the snow, four days after its fall."

In the Gulf Coast Country Generally.—In June we made a tour along the coast westward from Florida and extending through Louisiana and Texas, for the purpose of noting the results of the freeze on the Orange trees. We have above referred to a section 50 or 60 miles north of New Orleans, as having more old trees of Satsuma on Trifoliata than any other part of this region. Here, where the mercury is reported to have fallen as low as 9 degrees, about three quarters of the unprotected bearing trees are growing from

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NOTE.—See "The Greater and the Lesser Freezes in Florida for a Century and a Half," read before the Florida State Horticultural Society, May 8, 1895, by George R. Fairbanks, author of Fairbanks' History of Florida, and published in the Report of the Society for 1895.

the buds. While most of the young trees in the Gulf region have been cut to the ground, a good many survive, including some young groves, that have been planted but one or two years.

At Glen St. Mary.—To return to Glen St. Mary, our own orchard, in bearing for several years (see "The Satsuma as a Money Maker," below), is upon sweet stocks exclusively, and therefore could not be expected to endure as low a temperature as trees upon Trifoliata. Still, nearly all the trees are coming from the buds, while old seedlings, which were not cut down by the freeze of 1886, were killed below the ground.

YOUNG TREES.—Because young Satsuma trees were cut down by the unprecedented cold of last winter—because young trees were nipped by frost in previous severe winters—it will not do to conclude that this variety is not hardier than others, or, that it is not sufficiently hardy for the location. While young trees of Satsuma on Trifoliata will stand more cold than other Orange trees of the same age, as shown above, the immature and sappy wood of young trees, even of Satsuma on Trifoliata, cannot be expected to stand any very considerable degree of freezing, and, as young trees of other varieties on other stocks in regions where Oranges are extensively grown, are protected, they should be protected until their resistant qualities develop with greater size and age. (See "Protecting Orange Trees From Cold," page 50.)

WHAT THE RESULTS SHOW.—That the Satsuma is the hardiest Orange known—that the Satsuma will stand more cold on Trifoliata than on any other stock—is confirmed by the experience of the past winter. In the Gulf region, it has stood the freeze as well, or better, than other Oranges in the Orange region of the Florida Peninsula, and it is apparent that, with this variety and this stock, Orange culture is entirely feasible much farther North, and in colder locations, than with other varieties and other stocks.

The results obtained with the Satsuma, during the past ten years, and particularly during the past winter, warrant the present general disposition to increase the planting of this variety in many locations of Coastwise Texas, Lower Louisiana, the Gulf region of Alabama and Mississippi, North Florida, as well as in the Orange belt proper.

THE SATSUMA AS A MONEY MAKER.

Entirely apart from hardiness, the Satsuma is the most profitable variety of Oranges grown!! We mean just what we say—that, if the Satsuma were no hardier than other Oranges, wherever adapted, **it would still be the most profitable variety** to grow, because of the high price it brings in market. This somewhat startling statement needs no further demonstration than the price ($3 per box net) realized for our last crop (fall of 1894). Here are the figures:

Shipped,	Oct.	13,	10	boxes.											
"	"	15,	9	"											
"	"	16,	12	"	31	boxes,	sold	Oct.	23,	$129.13,	netting	$101.47	—net,	per box,	$3.27.
"	"	18,	22	"											
"	"	20,	44	"	66	"	"	"	30,	301.35,	"	241.49	"	"	3.65.
"	"	22,	13	"											
"	"	25,	12	"	25	"	"	Nov.	1,	98.85,	"	78.51	"	"	3.14.
"	"	29,			18	"	"	"	6,	70.00,	"	55.85	"	"	3.10.
"	"	31,			25	"	"	"	9,	94.48,	"	75.04	"	"	3.00.
"	Nov.	2,			19	"	"	"	13,	60.60,	"	46.72	"	"	2.45.
"	"	7,	47	"											
"	"	9,	18	"	65	"	"	"	20,	194.50,	"	148.06	"	"	2.27.

Total, 249 boxes sold for . . $948,91, netting $747.14—net per box, $3.00.

THE ABOVE FIGURES.—It will be noted that the October sales netted over $3.50 per box, and the October shipments $3.35. The fruit should all have been shipped in October, but was delayed by pressure of other things.

No effort was made to obtain special prices for the above. The crop was shipped through the Florida Fruit Exchange, and took its regular course, being sold in Boston at public auction. These sales are published, and any person desiring to verify the figures, can do so by reference to stencil 2,027 in the printed catalogues for above dates, which can be had from Harris & Co., fruit auctioneers.

$800 FROM 2 1-5 ACRES.—To the total net return above should be added the proceeds of 35 boxes not included (some being sold at private sale), and we have **$800 as the net proceeds of** 422 trees, mostly 15 by 15 feet apart (too close), and occupying less than **2 1-5 acres.** These trees were planted in 1890. In 1892 they bore 6 boxes of fruit. In 1893, 171 boxes (netting $2.50 per box, the October shipments, $3.19—all should have been marketed in October). In 1894, 284 boxes, as above (249 plus 35). **We set up our Satsuma crop as having brought the best price obtained for any Orange crop in 1894, and challenge comparison!!**

ORANGES.

In addition to the Satsuma, our specialty, we offer a limited stock of other varieties, as listed below.

TIME OF RIPENING.—Will vary more or less with different conditions of soil, season, etc. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness as follows: Very early, Satsuma, Early Oblong; early, Parson Brown; early medium, Nonpareil, Washington Navel; medium, St. Michael's Blood, Homosassa; late, Hart's Late. Blood markings do not appear until late in season. Some varieties, like St. Michael's Blood, possess the quality of hanging on the tree and improving in quality for some time after they first become marketable, and are good shippers late in season as well as during the time indicated above.

Sweet Orange Seedlings.—As a result of the experience of the past winter, some will plant seedlings in preference to budded trees. In addition to the varieties below, we offer Sweet Orange seedlings. (See "Price List," page 58.)

Early Oblong. Medium size, oblong; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens with the first of the very early kinds. Tree a good grower and bearer.

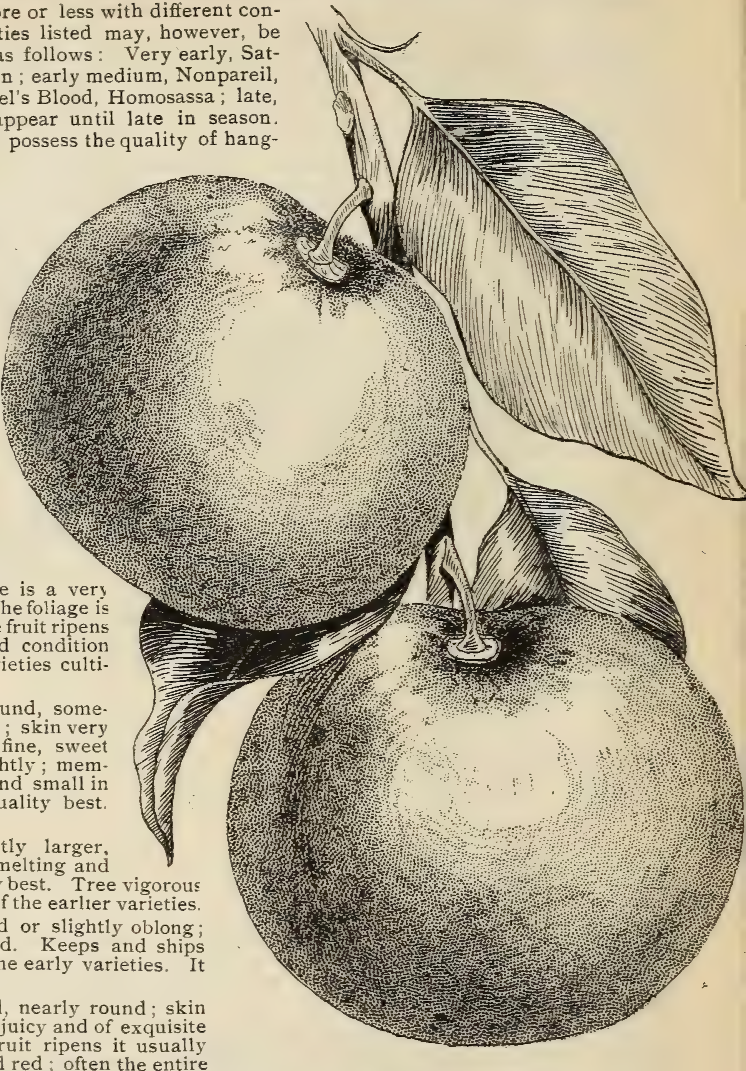
Hart's Late. Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy. Peel of a lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns; prolific. The fruit ripens in May, and hangs on the tree in good condition until August. It is the latest of the varieties cultivated, and one of the best.

Homosassa. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Nonpareil. Size, medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine; pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific. One of the most desirable of the earlier varieties.

Parson Brown. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. By many considered the best of the early varieties. It begins to ripen in October.

St. Michael's Blood. Medium sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.



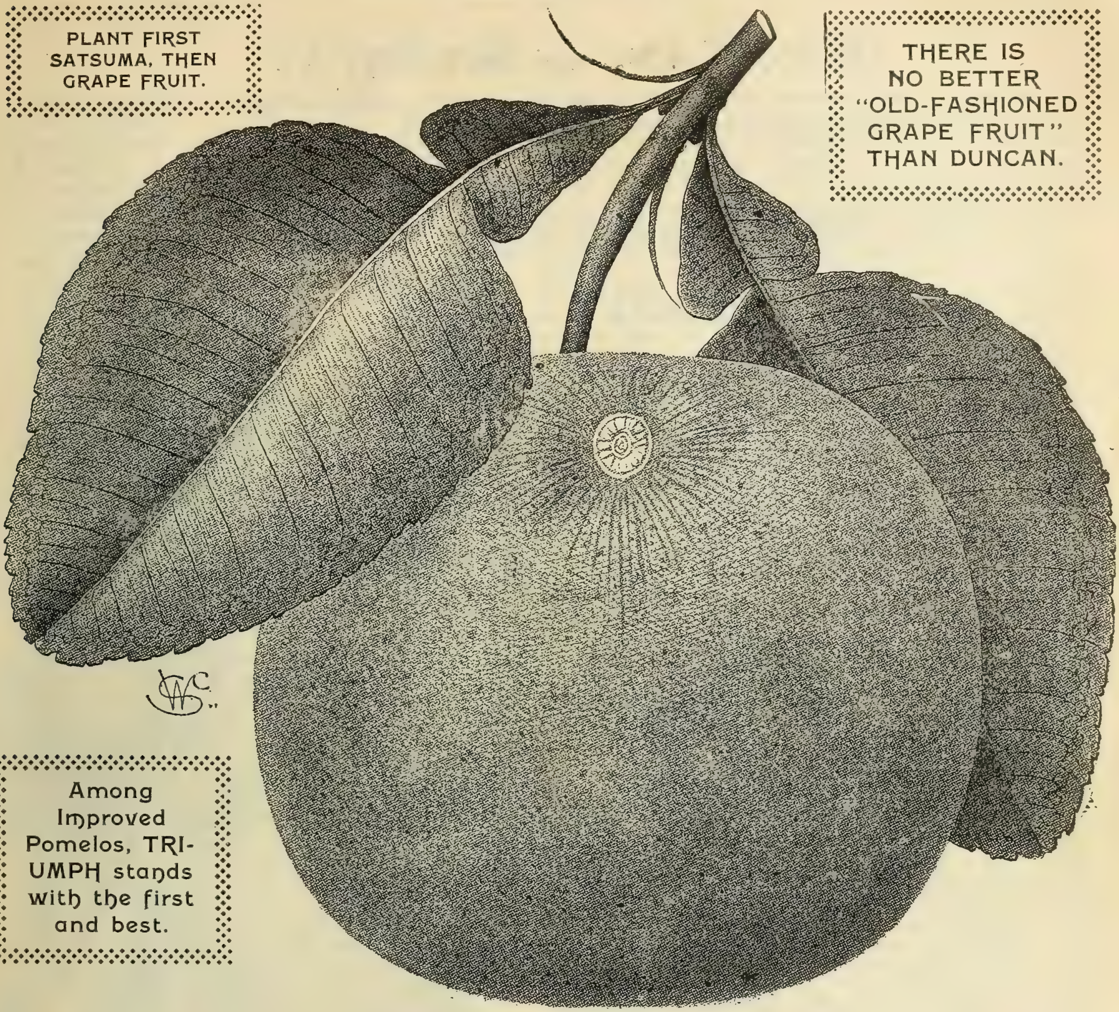
ST. MICHAEL'S BLOOD ORANGES.

Satsuma. (Synonyms, *Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*) Medium, flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. September, October and November. Tree thornless, and bears young. Brings a high price in the early market. (For full particulars on this variety, read page 41.)

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness, the "Washington" is usually preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown.

PLANT FIRST
SATSUMA, THEN
GRAPE FRUIT.

THERE IS
NO BETTER
"OLD-FASHIONED
GRAPE FRUIT"
THAN DUNCAN.



Among
Improved
Pomelos, TRIUMPH stands
with the first
and best.

POMELOS. (GRAPE FRUIT.)

A number of improved varieties have been introduced in recent years, which have a better structure as to seeds and fiber and less of the bitter principle than the ordinary seedling fruit, the latter constituting the bulk of the fruit now being sent to market. It is claimed as an advantage in some of these new sorts that they combine in their flavor the characteristics of the Orange and Pomelo. This seems to us undesirable, as the result is a vapid nondescript, and what is sought in the Pomelo is its own peculiar qualities. We have selected the Triumph variety for propagation because, while unsurpassed among the improved kinds in thinness of peel, juiciness, delicacy of structure and absence of bitterness, it is a full-flavored Grape Fruit.

Many growers prefer "the old fashioned Grape Fruit," claiming that it is preferred in market to the improved kinds. The Duncan is one of the best of this kind.

Duncan. A strong grower and regular and prolific bearer, of full medium size (46 to 54 to the box), and of most excellent quality. The originator of this variety, A. L. Duncan, the well-known nurseryman and horticulturist, of Dunedin, Florida, says of it: "I do not know how either tree or fruit could be improved."

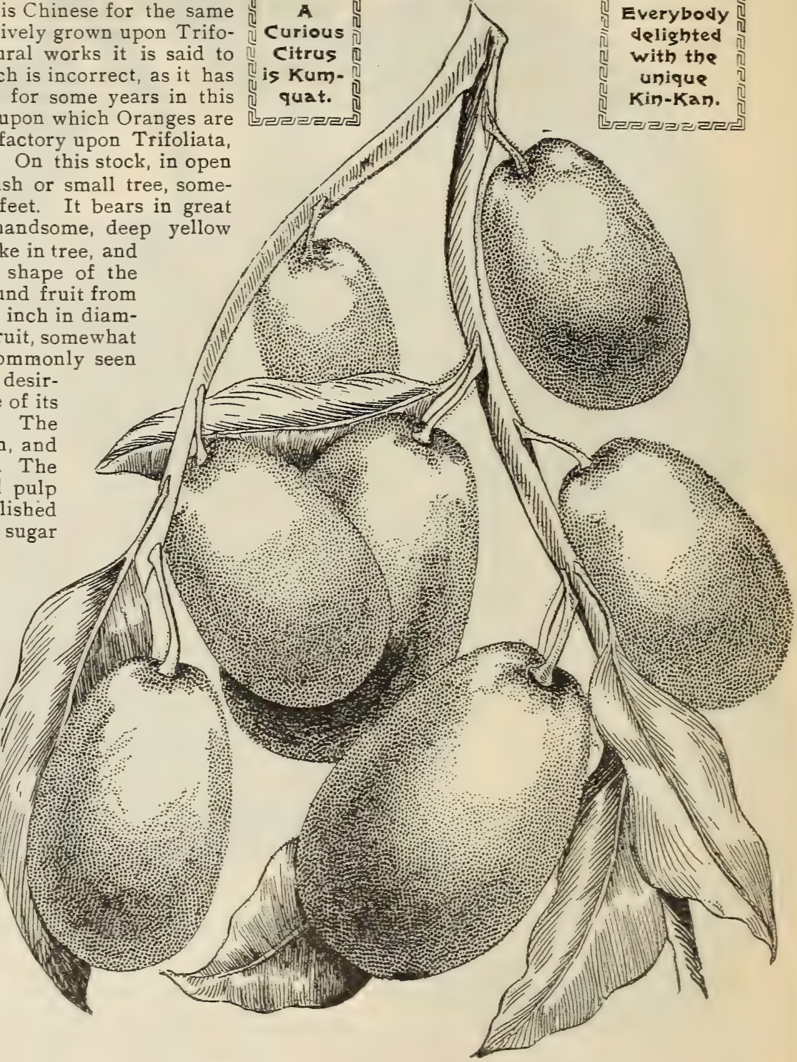
Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine-grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy; juicy and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young, and is very prolific. One of the best of the imported varieties.

KIN-KAN, or KUMQUAT.

This unique and curious member of the Citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. In Japan it is exclusively grown upon Trifoliata stock; in many horticultural works it is said to grow only upon this stock, which is incorrect, as it has been very generally propagated for some years in this country upon the other stocks upon which Oranges are grown, but is much more satisfactory upon Trifoliata, which is especially suited to it. On this stock, in open ground culture, it is a large bush or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome, deep yellow fruit. There are two kinds, alike in tree, and differing only in the size and shape of the fruit. The Marumi bears a round fruit from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter; the Nagami, an oblong fruit, somewhat larger. The latter, the kind commonly seen in this country, is rather more desirable on account of the large size of its fruits, and is the one we offer. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination, relished by most palates Preserved in sugar or crystalized, the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly very popular.

A Curious Citrus is Kumquat.

Everybody delighted with the unique Kin-Kan.



KIN-KAN, OR KUMQUAT (Variety Nagami).

AS AN ORNAMENTAL.—The trees bear as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit. Diminutive trees in pots are loaded with flowers and fruit every year. The small but exquisitely beautiful fruit hangs on the unique and handsome evergreen trees all winter. A small tree, not more than six feet high and five feet through, bore over 2,000 fruits last year, and this is by no means an extraordinary yield. While in ordinary open-ground culture the trees grow large enough to yield several (bushel) boxes of fruit, they are easily restricted to dwarf size. These little trees, with compact head, beautiful foliage, and abundant flowers and fruit, are very popular for room decoration. As a window plant at the North, for pot-culture, as well as for gardens and grounds in the orange region, the Kumquat is one of our handsomest and most valuable ornamentals.

THE KUMQUAT AS A MARKET FRUIT.—Kumquats, which have appeared in our markets to a limited extent during the past few years, have met ready sale at enormously high prices; they brought from $10 to $15 per box last season. At present the supply is entirely inadequate to the demand, and there is every reason to believe the demand will increase more rapidly than the supply.

LEMONS.

Villa Francha. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns, and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. Imported by General Sanford; considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.

PART II. CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Care and Management of Fruit Trees.

The suggestions given under this head are designed to aid the inexperienced to a proper understanding of the care and culture required by fruit trees; they are, of necessity, brief, and will, of course, be more useful to the amateur than to those who have by years of extensive planting learned the best methods to be pursued.

BEST TIME TO PLANT.

In this region, trees and plants should be transplanted in winter, when they are in a comparatively dormant condition. The earlier they are set in their new positions after this dormant period begins, the better the results. During the cool weather, favorable to this process, the severed roots heal, and the tree gets ready to send out a new root system in advance of its first growth; it becomes "established," and is prepared to put on, and to sustain, a strong growth when spring opens up. If planting be deferred until this dormant time is nearly or quite over, the tree is at a great disadvantage. It must adjust itself to new conditions, and develop root and top all at once. The warm, spring weather is unfavorable to this, and the newly set plant is in no condition to resist drought or severe cold, incident to the season, which would have no effect upon trees planted earlier. Trees will make a much more satisfactory growth the first year if planted early in the winter. Early planting is always advisable, and trees should be planted early whenever it is possible to do so.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If the trees must be kept for any length of time before planting, they should be heeled-in. To heel them in properly, dig a trench about a foot deep, throwing the earth uniformly on one side of the trench; open the box or bale, separate the trees and stand them up in the trench with the stems leaning against the bank of earth that was thrown out in digging; spread out the roots well, and sprinkle the trees (both root and top) with water, then shovel fine earth over the roots until the trench is half full and the roots well covered; now pour on more water, and let the trees stand for awhile, until the water has thoroughly saturated the ground and settled away; then fill up the trench with more earth, and pack it down firmly with the feet; after packing with the feet, throw on more loose earth, to act as a mulch and to prevent the surface from drying.

If carefully heeled-in in the above described manner, all deciduous trees (such as Peaches, Pears, Plums, etc.) will keep in good condition until the ground is ready for planting. Evergreens (such as Olives, Oranges, etc.) should be set out at once, if possible; or, if necessary to heel them in, put them in a shady place.

Never let the roots of trees be exposed to the sun, and never let them remain heeled-in for a longer time than is actually necessary. Always keep the roots covered with damp straw, moss, or a wet blanket when moving them from place to place.

PREPARING THE GROUND AND TRANSPLANTING.

The land for an orchard should be dry, or at least of such a character as will drain readily, and not hold water on or near the surface for any length of time. If it seems to be rather wet, it can, in many cases, be made suitable for fruit trees by throwing it up into ridges with a plow, and setting the trees on these ridges with the dead (or water) furrows running between the rows of trees in the same general direction that the land slopes.

If the ground has been in previous cultivation, the work of preparing it for trees is comparatively easy. If, however, it be new land, freshly cleared and still full of stumps and roots, more work is, of course, necessary. The removal of all stumps previous to planting is not a necessity, although it adds greatly to the appearance of an orchard and to the ease with which it can be subsequently worked; but whether the stumps are removed or not, the ground, if rough or sour or full of roots, or not in good tilth, should be plowed and harrowed or cultivated freely. The places that the trees are to occupy should then be thoroughly dug over, loosening the soil to a depth of a foot or more over a circle at least three feet in diameter.

Two or three handfuls of fine bone meal or ashes spaded into the ground at this time will be advantageous, or one or two shovelfuls of *well-rotted* compost, or both ; *but never use fresh manure*, unless it is applied at least three months previous to the time of planting the trees.

In planting, two men should work together, one of whom should hold the tree in a perpendicular position, while the other spreads out the roots in their natural position and packs the finest and best pulverized earth obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber. This should be done with the hands. Have the man who performs this part of the work to do it thoroughly ; when finished, the earth about the roots should be firm and solid. Be careful not to set too deep ; make allowance for the trees settling a little ; remember that nearly all trees do better with the base of their crown roots at or near the surface ; orange trees in particular must receive careful attention in this respect ; their collar should be above the surface.

After having packed the earth around the roots with the hands, pull up a small circle of earth (saucer-shaped, with the tree in the center) and pour in a pail of water ; after the water has had time to settle away, see if there are any vacant spaces under and around the crown roots near the trunk ; if so, pack them full of fine earth with the hands ; then pull on more earth and pack with the feet. After this is done, place around the tree some sods, wire-grass, pine-straw, or something to act as a mulch, and prevent the surface from drying. When set in the above described manner, the ground will keep in a moist and friable condition, and the trees will hardly need any subsequent watering. *Remember that if they are to be watered, one thorough drenching is worth more than a dozen small applications*.

CUTTING BACK AT TIME OF PLANTING.

Most trees need to be cut back at the time of planting. As different kinds require different treatment, we have divided them into classes, and give below some suggestions on the method to be pursued with each. It seldom occurs that trees are cut back too severely at the start ; on the other hand, failure to cut back enough is a common cause of unsatisfactory results. In many cases cutting back more severely than we have suggested would be advantageous, if done judiciously and in the line indicated.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES, APRICOTS AND ALMONDS, if not more than one year old (the best age to transplant), should have every limb cut off smooth, close to the stem, and the top cut back to 18 inches to two feet from the ground. Care should be taken to leave three or four well-developed buds on the main stem, just below where the top is cut off. The trees thus pruned look like a row of straight sticks stuck into the ground, and few people have the courage to cut them back as they should. Remember, however, that this class of trees, treated as above, will always make larger and better shaped trees, even at the end of the first season, than if left with all their tops on. They should be headed low, as this protects the trunk from the sun. A tree does much better where its trunk is shaded by its branches, and it is a mistake in pruning to have the limbs high enough to walk or plow under. When the buds commence to throw out from the stems of the trees thus pruned, rub off all but three or four at the top, allowing only that many to grow, and the trees will make well-formed, shapely heads the first season. If the trees seem to be making too open a growth (not thick enough top), they can be easily thickened up by simply pinching off the ends of the tender new growth occasionally during the first summer.

PEAR, APPLE AND JAPAN PERSIMMON TREES, if one year old, should be treated much the same as Peaches, Plums, etc. If two years old and well branched, cut off the top of the tree and ends of the branches, leaving only a few buds on each branch ; be careful to trim in such a way that the last bud that is left on each limb shall be an outside bud ; this will tend to make the growth of the tree more open than if this terminal bud were left on the side of the limb next to the stem of the tree.

FIGS will make a more satisfactory growth the first season by severe pruning at both ends. Cut off the mass of fibrous roots to within a few inches of the main root, and then cut off the top of the tree entire. This pruned root will throw up a shoot and make an astonishing growth if well treated, and will almost invariably outgrow the tree that is left with both top and roots intact.

ORANGES AND OTHER CITRUS TREES. Evergreens, as a rule, should be defoliated. In transplanting Oranges and other Citrus Fruits, it will be found advantageous to remove the leaves. "One-year," straight-stemmed trees should be cut back at least half their length. Branched trees should have their main stem well shortened and the laterals cut back nearly to the stem.

OLIVES AND LOQUATS should have a large portion of their leaves removed, or the branches shortened-in nearly to the stem.

TEXAS UMBRELLA AND WALNUT TREES do not require cutting back when transplanting.

PECANS. (See "Pecans," under "Nut-Bearing Trees," page 37.)

MULBERRIES should be cut back to 2 to 4 feet in height, according to whether it is desired they should branch high or low.

QUINCES should be cut back the same as peaches, and tied to stakes the first year to keep them straight. They have a tendency to sucker from the trunk, but by rubbing these suckers off occasionally, the Quince can be made into a tree instead of the bush form that they assume if neglected.

GRAPES. Cut off all the top, leaving only three buds; then plant the roots, leaving two of the buds above ground. When these two buds start out in the spring, rub off the smaller or weaker one and let the strongest grow. One year after planting, cut this vine back, leaving three strong buds near the ground; when these start to grow, rub off all but the strongest one and train it to a stake; when it gets about 2½ feet high, pinch off the top and keep all suckers and branches rubbed off but the two top ones, which should be trained to a trellis of some kind, wire being the best. The second year after planting, cut off all the growth that has been made to within 10 inches of the main stem; the third year cut off nearly as much as was cut off the second year, but leave a trifle more wood each succeeding year, as the vine advances in age. The above does not apply to varieties of the Muscadine type, which do not require pruning; they should be set further apart than other kinds, and trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING.

Growth is the important point the first year, and, while a little bone meal or compost can be advantageously applied when setting the trees, the most of the fertilizing should be done after the tree has become well fixed in the ground and growth commenced. Nothing will give such quick results in the way of fertilizing as some of the well tested commercial fertilizers, which are rich in ammonia and phosphoric acid. Any standard "complete" fertilizer prepared for growth (rather than fruit), and therefore containing a high percentage of ammonia, will promote an early and vigorous tree growth. A pound of this to the tree, evenly scattered over the surface of the ground for a distance of three feet from the stem in every direction and raked in well, will soon be recognized by the tree. The first application to these newly set trees having been made, say in March, a second one of about the same amount in July will prove advantageous, and with good cultivation will transform medium-sized nursery trees of peaches, plums and other young bearing fruit trees, into a bearing size and condition by the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a larger per cent. of potash should be used in making subsequent applications. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by the use of bone meal, ashes and cotton seed meal. Remember, however, if cotton seed or cotton seed meal is used, that it has to undergo a rotting process in the ground before becoming available as plant food, and that it should never be placed in direct contact with the roots. Well-rotted manure and composts are always good for fruit trees, and should be plowed in shallow.

In fertilizing fruit trees, certain general principles should be borne in mind. Growth is the first consideration. Ammonia is essential to growth. The soil must be in a proper condition as to ammonia supply to make the application of other elements effective. Phosphoric acid and potash will not produce results where there is insufficient ammonia. While ammonia, in the form of commercial fertilizer, is a valuable special-purpose application, it is impracticable to maintain an adequate supply in this way. A fertile soil is an ammonia-producing laboratory. A soil rich in vegetable-mold or humus possesses the ammonia-producing quality in an eminent degree. Mulching the surface is an efficient, and in orchard culture often a feasible method of bringing about this condition. A "thin" or exhausted soil can be "brought up" by applying fertilizer to succulent crops to grow and decay upon the soil. The primary object of fertilization should be to maintain this ammonia-producing condition in the soil. Special applications are then effective, and the orchardist will soon learn to apply them in quantity and quality according to the needs of the trees—to fertilize by indication. A good general rule for fertilizing bearing orchards is to apply a potash-phosphoric-acid fertilizer in the late fall or early winter (November or December) for fruit; and for growth, an ammonia fertilizer in early spring (February), and perhaps again later.

CULTIVATION.

For all young orchards we recommend frequent and clean cultivation up to midsummer, combined with the system of fertilizing above recommended. After July 15 we would cease cultivation, and either sow the land down to cow peas or let it grow up to crab grass; if there are peach trees in the orchard we would not recommend cow peas, on account of their liability to root-knot. Let the crop of grass or cow peas grow the remainder of the season and die on the ground, and plow them in in the winter; this will give additional fertility to the soil, and also serve a good purpose in shading the ground in the meantime. *Never plow under a heavy crop of grass, cow peas or other green stuff, in a Southern orchard in midsummer.* If it is desired that two crops should be raised on the same ground, one of fruit and one of farm crops, it can be done if all conditions are favorable, but one or more of these conditions are apt to be lacking at some time during the season; they are, plenty of fertilizer, plenty of cultivation, and plenty of water. Unless these conditions can be governed, it is better to divide the land, and give farm crops one part and orchard the other. Don't expect to receive the best results from an orchard by saving a crop of hay from the same land, where both trees and grass have nothing to depend upon but the natural fertility of the soil. Space limits us to a few general propositions on fertilization and cultivation, which must be modified in their application according to circumstances. We are without books treating these subjects for this region; but the details of successful methods may be obtained from our excellent horticultural journals and the proceedings of our efficient horticultural societies.

INSECTS, DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

Nearly all kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although, as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated will come off victorious over all these insects enemies, still, if they become troublesome, it is not best to entirely ignore their depredations.

PEACH BORER. This is a small white borer or grub, which hatches on the bark of the tree just at the surface of the ground and punctures the bark, eating the inner bark and sap-wood. If the earth is pulled up around the trees in March to the height of one foot, and allowed to remain so until November and then leveled off again, the moth that lays the eggs will have to deposit them so high on the trunk of the tree that the bark will be too hard for the young borer to puncture. Repeat this process (hilling up in March and leveling off in November) each year, and but little trouble will be experienced from borers. This is both simple and effective. Stiff wrapping paper tied around the trunk of the tree is said to answer the same purpose. With trees in good condition we have not found the depredations of the borer sufficiently serious to require measures of prevention.

ROOT-KNOT (*Anguillulla*). Has been somewhat troublesome of late years, particularly on peach trees. The small roots of the trees on which this microscopic insect has worked possess a peculiarly knotty appearance, resembling a string of beads. There is no known remedy for this insect, except to give the tree liberal fertilizing and thorough cultivation. Trees which have had liberal treatment in this respect, and are in good condition, are seldom seriously affected by its attacks; and trees not too badly affected will outgrow it if properly fertilized and cultivated. This insect appears to be very fond of the roots of cow peas, and land that has been recently planted in these peas is liable to be infested with root-knot. Do not plant cow peas among peach trees. It is not a permanent pest, as it usually disappears the second or third year after it first makes its appearance.

PLUM CURCULIO. This is a small, dark brown beetle that punctures the fruit of plums (and sometimes apricots and nectarines) soon after the blossoms fall and the fruit is fairly set. The beetle lays its eggs in the puncture, and after a short time this egg hatches into a grub which destroys the fruit. One method of treatment is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar off the curculio by hitting the tree a quick, sharp blow with a wooden mallet; this should be done early in the morning (before sunrise if possible), and followed up every few days for a month or more, commencing as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Burn all the insects and stung fruit thus collected, and little or no damage will result from the curculio. Another effectual method of treatment is to spray the tree, soon after tbe blossoms fall, with a solution made by dissolving one pound of Paris green or London purple in 200 gallons of water.

WORMS IN PEACHES have recently been very troublesome in some sections. These worms are curculio, and the remedies recommended for curculio on plums would doubtless be equally effective with peaches. Another simple method of reducing loss from this cause to a minimum, equally effective with peaches or plums, is to allow hogs access to the orchard. They eat the stung fruit as fast as it falls, and in a short time will reduce the number of curculio to such an extent that comparatively few wormy fruits will be found.

PEAR BLIGHT is due to the attacks of a microscopic parasite. It is purely a local affection. It does not enter into the sap circulation of the tree; it has no effect upon the tree beyond the parts attacked; it never extends through the organs or sap of the tree from the affected parts to other portions of the tree, but develops only by the extension of the local affection; the microbes work in the inner bark only, and they continue to work until sometimes large areas are involved, but they do *not* pass from one part of the tree to another except by pushing out through the inner-bark from the point of first attack; the injury lies in the destruction of this inner bark. Thus, by cutting off *beyond the line of affection* the affected part, that particular attack is forever gotten rid of. In handling blight intelligently the above facts as to the nature of the disease should be kept in mind, and also the further fact, that the disease enters the tree *only* through the tender growth and blossoms. The greatest danger lies in the disease getting in upon and destroying the trunk or main branches; this can be prevented by keeping them free from new growth and small branches. By keeping the trunk and main branches free from new growth by cutting off all small laterals, twigs and spurs, the attacks will be confined to the terminal branches, and can be kept in check by removing those affected. The most effective method known for preventing the spread of blight is cutting off and destroying the affected parts as soon as signs of blight appear.

ENEMIES OF THE GRAPE. A spray of kerosene emulsion, or the London purple or Paris green mixtures referred to above, will destroy the leaf-folder. For fungous diseases Bordeaux mixture (see "Recipes") is extensively used. References to publications on grape diseases and their prevention follow on the next page.

PROTECTING ORANGE TREES FROM COLD. Throwing up a mound of earth from 12 to 18 inches high, over the crown and about the trunk, to remain through the cold months, is the most effectual way of protecting oranges and other citrus trees from cold. Millions of dollars would have been saved the orange growers last winter if this plan had been generally followed, and it will hereafter be largely resorted to, even in Southern districts of orange culture. The trees are never frozen below the earth thus piled about the trunk, and if cut to this line, with crown and stem below intact, replace their tops in a remarkably short time. Furthermore, it requires a much severer cold to injure the tops of trees thus "earthed up."

Orange Insects. There are several kinds of scale insects which prey upon orange and other citrus trees. A spray of kerosene emulsion is very effective in destroying them. More recently the rosin wash, for which the recipe appears below, has been quite extensively used as a spray for scale insects, and has proved even more effective than kerosene emulsion. The mites which cause the fruit to rust are easily destroyed by repeated sprayings of sulphur solution washes (see recipe below); the latter will also destroy the so-called "red spider."

Recipes.

Bordeaux Mixture. Sulphate of copper, 6 lbs.; quick lime, 4 lbs.; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the sulphate by hanging it in a bag in the liquid at the top of a wooden or earthen vessel full of water. One gallon of water will dissolve from one to two pounds of sulphate. The lime should be slacked in an equal volume of water, and when the two are ready they can be poured the one into the other and then thoroughly stirred.

Kerosene Emulsion. Dissolve 1 lb. of whale-oil soap in 1 gal. of boiling water, and add, while hot, 2 gals. of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add 30 gals. of water before using as a spray.

Rosin Wash. Place 20 lbs. of rosin, 4 2-7 lbs. caustic soda (98 per cent.) and 3 pts. fish oil in a large kettle, and pour over them 15 gals. of water. Boil until the rosin is thoroughly dissolved. Pour into spray tank, and dilute by adding 135 gals. of water. Apply in a rather coarse spray.

Sulphur Solution. Mix 30 lbs. of pulverized sulphur with 12 qts. of water. Stir well and add 20 lbs. of 98 per cent. caustic soda (or 33 lbs. of 60 per cent.) and mix. A reaction takes place, the mixture becoming hot, turning brown, and finally becoming liquid; this liquid should be diluted to 20 gals., and barreled for use. For application, still further dilute, using from 1 to 2 qts. to 50 gals. of water.

Further Information on Fruit Pests.

In the brief space allotted in this Catalogue it is impossible to more than touch upon some of the common enemies of fruits. Recent extensive scientific investigation of fruit pests has placed a vast fund of information (most of which can be obtained without cost) within reach of all. We give below a number of the most valuable publications that are to be had:

"Treatment of Plant Diseases," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 6, No. 1; "Spraying Fruits for Insect and Fungous Pests," Farmer's Bulletin No. 7; "Fungous Diseases of the Grape, and their Treatment," Farmer's Bulletin No. 4; "Pear Blight Remedy," by Merton B. Waite; "Treatment of Pear Leaf Blight," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Improved Method of Making Bordeaux Mixture," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Bordeaux Mixture as a Fungicide," Bulletin No. 6, Division of Vegetable Pathology; "Leaf Blight and Powdery Mildew," Circular No. 10, Division of Vegetable Pathology. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Spraying of Orchards," Bulletin No. 86; "Lodeman's Spray Calendar for all Diseases." The oregoing will be sent free, upon application, by Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Spraying for Insect and Fungous Pests of the Orchard and Vineyard," Bulletin No. 86; "San José Scale in New Jersey," Bulletin No. 106. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

"Diseases of the Grape, Nature and Treatment." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The 'Sooty Mould' and the 'White Fly,'" "The Orange Aphis," and other treatises, by Professors Swingle and Webber, of the United States Sub-Tropical Laboratory, as published in the proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society, will be found exceptionally valuable. For these proceedings send $1 to A. H. Manville, Secretary, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Hubbard's "Orange Insects" is also a valuable work. Address H. G. Hubbard, Crescent City, Fla.

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	9 by 9	537	17 by 17	150
2 by 2	10,890	10 by 10	435	18 by 18	134
3 by 3	4,840	11 by 11	360	19 by 19	120
4 by 4	2,722	12 by 12	302	20 by 20	108
5 by 5	1,742	13 by 13	257	25 by 25	69
6 by 6	1,210	14 by 14	222	30 by 30	48
7 by 7	888	15 by 15	193	35 by 35	35
8 by 8	680	16 by 16	170	40 by 40	27

Proper Distances for Planting.

Peaches	18 to 20 feet each way	Oranges, Satsuma	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums and Apricots	15 to 18 feet each way	Grapes	8 to 10 feet each way
Pears, Le Conte	30 to 35 feet each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 feet each way
Pears, General Varieties	20 to 25 feet each way	Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way	Figs	12 to 15 feet each way
Apples, Standard	18 to 20 feet each way	Pecans	30 to 40 feet each way
Oranges, General Varieties	30 to 35 feet each way	Olives	25 to 30 feet each way

PART III.

Ornamental Department.

Roses.

Owing to the curtailment of wood by the freeze of last winter, our list of Roses has been reduced somewhat. The varieties offered, however, are all from our select collection adapted to this region, and have the advantage over those omitted of exceptional hardiness.

Selecting Varieties.—In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we reserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country. Some of the best kinds in other sections are very poor here; on the other hand, varieties little esteemed elsewhere give the best results in this region. When desired to do so, we shall be glad to place our knowledge on the subject at the disposal of our patrons in making selections for them, and we would suggest that in most instances the best results can be obtained in this way.

Banksia lutea. (Yellow Banksia.) Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers from the roots like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valued for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section, and bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bougere. (Tea.) Extra-large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old sort, but one of the most desirable.

Charles Lefebvre. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year. One of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

Chromatella (*Cloth-of-Gold*). (Climbing Noisette.) Clear bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

Devoniensis. (Climbing Tea.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

ETOILE DE LYON. (See opposite page.)

GRAPES. Cut off all the top, leaving only three buds; then plant the roots, leaving two of the buds above ground. When these two buds start out in the spring, rub off the smaller or weaker one and let the strongest grow. One year after planting, cut this vine back, leaving three strong buds near the ground; when these start to grow, rub off all but the strongest one and train it to a stake; when it gets about 2½ feet high, pinch off the top and keep all suckers and branches rubbed off but the two top ones, which should be trained to a trellis of some kind, wire being the best. The second year after planting, cut off all the growth that has been made to within 10 inches of the main stem; the third year cut off nearly as much as was cut off the second year, but leave a trifle more wood each succeeding year, as the vine advances in age. The above does not apply to varieties of the Muscadine type, which do not require pruning; they should be set further apart than other kinds, and trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING.

Growth is the important point the first year, and, while a little bone meal or compost can be advantageously applied when setting the trees, the most of the fertilizing should be done after the tree has become well fixed in the ground and growth commenced. Nothing will give such quick results in the way of fertilizing as some of the well tested commercial fertilizers, which are rich in ammonia and phosphoric acid. Any standard "complete" fertilizer prepared for growth (rather than fruit), and therefore containing a high percentage of ammonia, will promote an early and vigorous tree growth. A pound of this to the tree, evenly scattered over the surface of the ground for a distance of three feet from the stem in every direction and raked in well, will soon be recognized by the tree. The first application to these newly set trees having been made, say in March, a second one of about the same amount in July will prove advantageous, and with good cultivation will transform medium-sized nursery trees of peaches, plums and other young bearing fruit trees, into a bearing size and condition by the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a larger per cent. of potash should be used in making subsequent applications. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by the use of bone meal, ashes and cotton seed meal. Remember, however, if cotton seed or cotton seed meal is used, that it has to undergo a rotting process in the ground before becoming available as plant food, and that it should never be placed in direct contact with the roots. Well-rotted manure and composts are always good for fruit trees, and should be plowed in shallow.

In fertilizing fruit trees, certain general principles should be borne in mind. Growth is the first consideration. Ammonia is essential to growth. The soil must be in a proper condition as to ammonia supply to make the application of other elements effective. Phosphoric acid and potash will not produce results where there is insufficient ammonia. While ammonia, in the form of commercial fertilizer, is a valuable special-purpose application, it is impracticable to maintain an adequate supply in this way. A fertile soil is an ammonia-producing laboratory. A soil rich in vegetable-mold or humus possesses the ammonia-producing quality in an eminent degree. Mulching the surface is an efficient, and in orchard culture often a feasible method of bringing about this condition. A "thin" or exhausted soil can be "brought up" by applying fertilizer to succulent crops to grow and decay upon the soil. The primary object of fertilization should be to maintain this ammonia-producing condition in the soil. Special applications are then effective, and the orchardist will soon learn to apply them in quantity and quality according to the needs of the trees—to fertilize by indication. A good general rule for fertilizing bearing orchards is to apply a potash-phosphoric-acid fertilizer in the late fall or early winter (November or December) for fruit; and for growth, an ammonia fertilizer in early spring (February), and perhaps again later.

CULTIVATION.

For all young orchards we recommend frequent and clean cultivation up to midsummer, combined with the system of fertilizing above recommended. After July 15 we would cease cultivation, and either sow the land down to cow peas or let it grow up to crab grass; if there are peach trees in the orchard we would not recommend cow peas, on account of their liability to root-knot. Let the crop of grass or cow peas grow the remainder of the season and die on the ground, and plow them in in the winter; this will give additional fertility to the soil, and also serve a good purpose in shading the ground in the meantime. *Never plow under a heavy crop of grass, cow peas or other green stuff, in a Southern orchard in midsummer.* If it is desired that two crops should be raised on the same ground, one of fruit and one of farm crops, it can be done if all conditions are favorable, but one or more of these conditions are apt to be lacking at some time during the season; they are, plenty of fertilizer, plenty of cultivation, and plenty of water. Unless these conditions can be governed, it is better to divide the land, and give farm crops one part and orchard the other. Don't expect to receive the best results from an orchard by saving a crop of hay from the same land, where both trees and grass have nothing to depend upon but the natural fertility of the soil. Space limits us to a few general propositions on fertilization and cultivation, which must be modified in their application according to circumstances. We are without books treating these subjects for this region; but the details of successful methods may be obtained from our excellent horticultural journals and the proceedings of our efficient horticultural societies.

INSECTS, DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

Nearly all kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although, as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated will come off victorious over all these insects enemies, still, if they become troublesome, it is not best to entirely ignore their depredations.

Peach Borer. This is a small white borer or grub, which hatches on the bark of the tree just at the surface of the ground and punctures the bark, eating the inner bark and sap-wood. If the earth is pulled up around the trees in March to the height of one foot, and allowed to remain so until November and then leveled off again, the moth that lays the eggs will have to deposit them so high on the trunk of the tree that the bark will be too hard for the young borer to puncture. Repeat this process (hilling up in March and leveling off in November) each year, and but little trouble will be experienced from borers. This is both simple and effective. Stiff wrapping paper tied around the trunk of the tree is said to answer the same purpose. With trees in good condition we have not found the depredations of the borer sufficiently serious to require measures of prevention.

Root-Knot (*Anguillulla*). Has been somewhat troublesome of late years, particularly on peach trees. The small roots of the trees on which this microscopic insect has worked possess a peculiarly knotty appearance, resembling a string of beads. There is no known remedy for this insect, except to give the tree liberal fertilizing and thorough cultivation. Trees which have had liberal treatment in this respect, and are in good condition, are seldom seriously affected by its attacks; and trees not too badly affected will outgrow it if properly fertilized and cultivated. This insect appears to be very fond of the roots of cow peas, and land that has been recently planted in these peas is liable to be infested with root-knot. Do not plant cow peas among peach trees. It is not a permanent pest, as it usually disappears the second or third year after it first makes its appearance.

Plum Curculio. This is a small, dark brown beetle that punctures the fruit of plums (and sometimes apricots and nectarines) soon after the blossoms fall and the fruit is fairly set. The beetle lays its eggs in the puncture, and after a short time this egg hatches into a grub which destroys the fruit. One method of treatment is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar off the curculio by hitting the tree a quick, sharp blow with a wooden mallet; this should be done early in the morning (before sunrise if possible), and followed up every few days for a month or more, commencing as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Burn all the insects and stung fruit thus collected, and little or no damage will result from the curculio. Another effectual method of treatment is to spray the tree, soon after tbe blossoms fall, with a solution made by dissolving one pound of Paris green or London purple in 200 gallons of water.

Worms in Peaches have recently been very troublesome in some sections. These worms are curculio, and the remedies recommended for curculio on plums would doubtless be equally effective with peaches. Another simple method of reducing loss from this cause to a minimum, equally effective with peaches or plums, is to allow hogs access to the orchard. They eat the stung fruit as fast as it falls, and in a short time will reduce the number of curculio to such an extent that comparatively few wormy fruits will be found.

Pear Blight is due to the attacks of a microscopic parasite. It is purely a local affection. It does not enter into the sap circulation of the tree; it has no effect upon the tree beyond the parts attacked; it never extends through the organs or sap of the tree from the affected parts to other portions of the tree, but develops only by the extension of the local affection; the microbes work in the inner bark only, and they continue to work until sometimes large areas are involved, but they do *not* pass from one part of the tree to another except by pushing out through the inner-bark from the point of first attack; the injury lies in the destruction of this inner bark. Thus, by cutting off *beyond the line of affection* the affected part, that particular attack is forever gotten rid of. In handling blight intelligently the above facts as to the nature of the disease should be kept in mind, and also the further fact, that the disease enters the tree *only* through the tender growth and blossoms. The greatest danger lies in the disease getting in upon and destroying the trunk or main branches; this can be prevented by keeping them free from new growth and small branches. By keeping the trunk and main branches free from new growth by cutting off all small laterals, twigs and spurs, the attacks will be confined to the terminal branches, and can be kept in check by removing those affected. The most effective method known for preventing the spread of blight is cutting off and destroying the affected parts as soon as signs of blight appear.

Enemies of the Grape. A spray of kerosene emulsion, or the London purple or Paris green mixtures referred to above, will destroy the leaf-folder. For fungous diseases Bordeaux mixture (see "Recipes") is extensively used. References to publications on grape diseases and their prevention follow on the next page.

Protecting Orange Trees from Cold. Throwing up a mound of earth from 12 to 18 inches high, over the crown and about the trunk, to remain through the cold months, is the most effectual way of protecting oranges and other citrus trees from cold. Millions of dollars would have been saved the orange growers last winter if this plan had been generally followed, and it will hereafter be largely resorted to, even in Southern districts of orange culture. The trees are never frozen below the earth thus piled about the trunk, and if cut to this line, with crown and stem below intact, replace their tops in a remarkably short time. Furthermore, it requires a much severer cold to injure the tops of trees thus "earthed up."

ORANGE INSECTS. There are several kinds of scale insects which prey upon orange and other citrus trees. A spray of kerosene emulsion is very effective in destroying them. More recently the rosin wash, for which the recipe appears below, has been quite extensively used as a spray for scale insects, and has proved even more effective than kerosene emulsion. The mites which cause the fruit to rust are easily destroyed by repeated sprayings of sulphur solution washes (see recipe below); the latter will also destroy the so-called "red spider."

RECIPES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Sulphate of copper, 6 lbs.; quick lime, 4 lbs.; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the sulphate by hanging it in a bag in the liquid at the top of a wooden or earthen vessel full of water. One gallon of water will dissolve from one to two pounds of sulphate. The lime should be slacked in an equal volume of water, and when the two are ready they can be poured the one into the other and then thoroughly stirred.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Dissolve 1 lb. of whale-oil soap in 1 gal. of boiling water, and add, while hot, 2 gals. of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add 30 gals. of water before using as a spray.

ROSIN WASH. Place 20 lbs. of rosin, 4 2-7 lbs. caustic soda (98 per cent.) and 3 pts. fish oil in a large kettle, and pour over them 15 gals. of water. Boil until the rosin is thoroughly dissolved. Pour into spray tank, and dilute by adding 135 gals. of water. Apply in a rather coarse spray.

SULPHUR SOLUTION. Mix 30 lbs. of pulverized sulphur with 12 qts. of water. Stir well and add 20 lbs. of 98 per cent. caustic soda (or 33 lbs. of 60 per cent.) and mix. A reaction takes place, the mixture becoming hot, turning brown, and finally becoming liquid; this liquid should be diluted to 20 gals., and barreled for use. For application, still further dilute, using from 1 to 2 qts. to 50 gals. of water.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON FRUIT PESTS.

In the brief space allotted in this Catalogue it is impossible to more than touch upon some of the common enemies of fruits. Recent extensive scientific investigation of fruit pests has placed a vast fund of information (most of which can be obtained without cost) within reach of all. We give below a number of the most valuable publications that are to be had:

"Treatment of Plant Diseases," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 6, No. 1; "Spraying Fruits for Insect and Fungous Pests," Farmer's Bulletin No. 7; "Fungous Diseases of the Grape, and their Treatment," Farmer's Bulletin No. 4; "Pear Blight Remedy," by Merton B. Waite; "Treatment of Pear Leaf Blight," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Improved Method of Making Bordeaux Mixture," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Bordeaux Mixture as a Fungicide," Bulletin No. 6, Division of Vegetable Pathology; "Leaf Blight and Powdery Mildew," Circular No. 10, Division of Vegetable Pathology. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Spraying of Orchards," Bulletin No. 86; "Lodeman's Spray Calendar for all Diseases." The oregoing will be sent free, upon application, by Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Spraying for Insect and Fungous Pests of the Orchard and Vineyard," Bulletin No. 86; "San José Scale in New Jersey," Bulletin No. 106. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

"Diseases of the Grape, Nature and Treatment." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The 'Sooty Mould' and the 'White Fly,'" "The Orange Aphis," and other treatises, by Professors Swingle and Webber, of the United States Sub-Tropical Laboratory, as published in the proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society, will be found exceptionally valuable. For these proceedings send $1 to A. H. Manville, Secretary, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Hubbard's "Orange Insects" is also a valuable work. Address H. G. Hubbard, Crescent City, Fla.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	9 by 9	537	17 by 17	150
2 by 2	10,890	10 by 10	435	18 by 18	134
3 by 3	4,840	11 by 11	360	19 by 19	120
4 by 4	2,722	12 by 12	302	20 by 20	108
5 by 5	1,742	13 by 13	257	25 by 25	69
6 by 6	1,210	14 by 14	222	30 by 30	48
7 by 7	888	15 by 15	193	35 by 35	35
8 by 8	680	16 by 16	170	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches	18 to 20 feet each way	Oranges, Satsuma	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums and Apricots	15 to 18 feet each way	Grapes	8 to 10 feet each way
Pears, Le Conte	30 to 35 feet each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 feet each way
Pears, General Varieties	20 to 25 feet each way	Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way	Figs	12 to 15 feet each way
Apples, Standard	18 to 20 feet each way	Pecans	30 to 40 feet each way
Oranges, General Varieties	30 to 35 feet each way	Olives	25 to 30 feet each way

PART III.

Ornamental Department.

ROSES.

Owing to the curtailment of wood by the freeze of last winter, our list of Roses has been reduced somewhat. The varieties offered, however, are all from our select collection adapted to this region, and have the advantage over those omitted of exceptional hardiness.

Selecting Varieties.—In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we reserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country. Some of the best kinds in other sections are very poor here; on the other hand, varieties little esteemed elsewhere give the best results in this region. When desired to do so, we shall be glad to place our knowledge on the subject at the disposal of our patrons in making selections for them, and we would suggest that in most instances the best results can be obtained in this way.

Banksia lutea. (Yellow Banksia.) Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers from the roots like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valued for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section, and bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bougere. (Tea.) Extra-large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old sort, but one of the most desirable.

Charles Lefebvre. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year. One of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

Chromatella (*Cloth-of-Gold*). (Climbing Noisette.) Clear bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

Devoniensis. (Climbing Tea.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

ETOILE DE LYON. (See opposite page.)

Duchesse de Brabant. (Tea.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled, by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

Duke of Edinburgh. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Dark velvety maroon; medium size, full regular form ; very handsome and fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center ; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles in its flowers. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger and more satisfactory than the latter here. Makes a vigorous, lusty bush, and blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best. (See page 52.)

Gloire Lyonnaise. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual ; it cannot be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn ; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses, and are large and full and delightfully sweet.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Medium-sized flowers, varying in color from white to crimson, and borne in immense clusters in great profusion. In season the vine is a mass of pink and white. A vigorous climber of rampant growth, like the Banksias and Woodland Margaret, and speedily covers an unsightly object with a mass of green.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Bengal.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red Everblooming varieties in this section. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and while not as profuse as some, the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

John Hopper. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright rose, with carmine center ; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals in this region.

Jules Jurgensen. (Climbing Bengal.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit and characteristics the vine resembles James Sprunt. One of the best here.

MAGNA CHARTA. (See page 54)

La Reine. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful, clear, bright rose ; very large, of fine, full form ; very fragrant. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals in this section.

Louis Philippe. (Bengal.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of good size and handsome.

Mad. Plantier. (Hybrid China.) Pure white, above medium size, full flat form. A spring bloomer ; strong, vigorous ; excellent for massing or hedges.

Magna Charta. (Hybrid China.) Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra-large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush, and while it blooms but once a year, the size, beauty and number of its flowers make it well worth growing. Well adapted here. (See cut, page 53.)

Marie Ducher. (Tea.) Rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large size, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet. A strong-growing, free-blooming sort, of excellent habit.

Mignonette. (Polyantha.) Large clusters of perfectly formed miniature Roses; pink, changing to white.

Perfection des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer. One of the best of its class, which includes Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches and Perle des Blanches.

Safrano. (Tea.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot yellow, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints, as is the case with so many kinds. One of the most exquisitely colored of Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

Woodland Margaret. (Climbing Noisette.) Medium-sized white flowers of fair quality, sometimes tinged with blush. Constant bloomer; vigorous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGAVE Americana variegata. (Variegated Century Plant.) A very handsome variety; center of leaves green, with broad, white stripes on the margin. Hardy here.

ALTHEAS. These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and merit extensive cultivation, as they produce beautiful flowers in great profusion during a long period. The flowers come on the new growth, and they continue to bloom as long as new wood is being made.

ALTHEA Meehani. Double, pure white with red throat. Very free and fine.

A. rubra. Double red, large and full.

ARBOR-VITÆ. Chinese (*Biota Orientalis*). The true type of Chinese or Asiatic Arbor-Vitæ; is much more beautiful and batter adapted to the South than the American Arbor-Vitæ. When clipped twice during the growing season, forms a reasonably compact and beautiful medium-sized tree, and has darker foliage than any of the Arbor-Vitæs.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. (See opposite page.)

CAMPHOR TREE. (*Cinnamomum Camphora.*) A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region, grows vigorously, makes a large tree, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf states. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, thrives in the poorest soil, and is much sought for.

CAPE JESSAMINE. (*Gardenia Florida.*) A well-known evergreen shrub, having very handsome foliage, and producing in profusion large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. Hardy throughout the Lower South and as far North as Virginia.

CHINESE TALLOW TREE. (*Excæcaria sebifera.*) "The seeds yield a vegetable tallow; the hard, dense wood is used for printing-blocks; the leaves furnish a black dye." A hardy and desirable shade-tree of good form.

CRAPE MYRTLE. (*Lagerstrœmia Indica.*) Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstrœmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the Lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with every one.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of blooms of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. One of the fastest growing evergreen shrubs, suitable either for hedge or single specimens. Called Large-leaved Box by many, but is in no way related to the Box tribe, being of faster growth. No evergreen has such a bright green color in winter as this; for quick results it excels.

GREVILLEA robusta. (The Australian Silk Oak.) A beautiful shade and lawn tree. Hardy throughout a wide region in Florida, where it grows vigorously. Bears handsome fern-like leaves and golden yellow flowers. Rapidly attains large size, and is as decorative as a Palm.

KUMQUAT. A small tree or large bush, bearing in great abundance a beautiful and edible fruit about the size of a pigeon's egg. See description and account, under "Citrus Fruits."

LOQUAT. A beautiful, medium-sized, broad-leaved evergreen tree. The thick, leathery, lanceolate leaves are a pleasing shade of blue-green, covered with brownish down on the under surface. Equals *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance.

OLIVE. Evergreen foliage, distinct in form, color and habit. A desirable ornamental tree. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

PALMS. Of the many kinds now grown, the Phœnix or Date Palms are especially desirable for open air cultivation in the Lower South. They are of exceedingly rapid growth as compared with other Palms; bear several degrees of frost, and stand a great deal of neglect. We offer two of the hardiest.

PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS.

PHŒNIX Canariensis. One of the finest and most hardy. Native of the Canary Islands. Perfectly at home and matures fruit in Florida. Attains large size.

P. tenuis. Recently introduced. Resembles the common date, but more slender and finer in its parts.

PISSARD PLUM. (*Prunus Pissardii.*) The purple foliage retains its deep color through the warmest weather, and the leaves remain on the trees until midwinter. This most beautiful of purple-leaved trees bears a bright crimson fruit of fair quality, ripening in June. (See full description, under "Plums," in department of "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

PRIVET. (*Ligustrum.*) We offer two varieties:

Golden Privet. (*L. Ovalifolium aureum.*) Leaves margined white and yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs for hedges or single specimens.

Japan Privet. (*L. Japonicum.*) One of the best, if not the best of the Privets; of fast growth, fine for hedges or single specimens. When the plant attains sufficient age, produces large bunches of creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries. In the extreme Southern states it gets to be a small tree, giving excellent shade.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A sub-variety of the China tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees grown, and cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.

TRIFOLIATA. See description, under "Citrus Fruits."

PART IV.

Business Department.

To Customers.

The "Information," "Suggestions," and "Conditions" given below are intended for the enlightenment and guidance of patrons, and should be read carefully before ordering.

INFORMATION

For purchasers, as to our stock and methods:

Location.—The Glen St. Mary Nurseries are one mile southwest of Glen St. Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, 30 miles west of Jacksonville.

Invitation to Visitors.—We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase, and if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival.

Purchasers Who Cannot Inspect the Stock can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving our personal attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to each customer.

Quality of Stock.—Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy. Our reputation has been built upon the high standard of quality in the stock sent out, and patrons can depend upon receiving vigorous, healthy, well-grown, well-rooted specimens, true to name.

Packing.—The stock is boxed or baled, whichever best meets the requirements of the shipment, and is packed in the best possible manner. This insures safe carriage for long distances, and in case of unexpected delay in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their stock will keep for several weeks without injury. Shipments are annually made to the most distant parts of the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and invariably arrive in good condition.

Cost of Transportation.—Elsewhere will be found a table showing the express and freight rates to many principal points, from which the approximate cost of carriage to most places can be easily computed. (See page 61.)

No Agents.—We employ no agents, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us. We hold ourselves responsible only for trees purchased direct from the nurseries. Stock sold to nurserymen and dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility.

Prices.—We cannot sacrifice the quality of our products to compete with inferior stock; but, propagating upon a large scale and by improved methods, we have reduced the cost of production to a minimum, and we believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are very low for high-class stock. Value as well as price should be considered in purchasing trees. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Well-developed root and top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in nursery. Tree-planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens.

The Shipping Season.—We do not begin shipping until the trees are in proper condition for transplanting, usually about December 1st, continuing until March. Our trees and plants are all open-ground grown, and cannot be lifted during the growing season; therefore, we do not send out stock, except during the shipping season.

Complaints.—While, as above stated, we use every precaution to prevent errors, by any possibility should cause for complaint arise, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is corrected.

SUGGESTIONS

To facilitate the execution of orders and promote subsequent satisfactory results:

Order Early.—We have touched upon the very great advantages of early planting, under the head of "Care and Management of Fruit Trees." Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of ordering early. Large stocks in certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season *opens*, and before the shipping season *closes* numerous varieties run short. By ordering early, customers secure just such sizes and varieties as they want.

ORDER SHEET.

Before MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks "To Customers," page 56. Our Customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering.

Date,..189

G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Florida:

For amount enclosed, $.............................. *send me by*..............................
(Write here, "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion.")

the Trees and Plants designated below:

Remittances can be made by Draft on Jacksonville or New York, Money Order on Jacksonville, Prepaid Express, or Registered Letter.

This space for full shipping directions, without reference to P. O. address of purchaser.

WRITE PLAINLY.

Express or R. R. Station..............................

....

County..............................

State..............................

This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment.

WRITE PLAINLY.

Name..............................

Post-Office..............................

County..............................

State..............................

We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Do you wish us to substitute to best of our judgement in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write YES or NO. ....

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

Extra Order Sheets furnished on application.

QUANTITY.	FULL NAME OF VARIETY.	SIZE.	PRICE.	

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to particular varieties.

Estimates Furnished.—Quotations will be furnished on lists submitted. We suggest the advisability of applying for estimates on large lots of assorted varieties. Such lists submitted for prices should state explicitly the number and size of each variety wanted.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft on New York or Jacksonville, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid express.

In Writing Orders, purchasers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the order sheet to be found in this Catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post-office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post office address. If post office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express is desired.

CONDITIONS

Applying to all orders:

No Charge for Packing will be made on orders amounting to $2 or more. We cannot accept orders amounting to less than $2.

Applying Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one variety at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, when ordered in specified quantity at one time. This rule must be applied to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties. On large orders for orchard planting, some further latitude as to number of varieties will be given upon application, when desired.

Substitution of Varieties. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Shipping by Mail. We reserve the right to turn down all orders for shipment by mail, as we do not care to undertake a mailing business. In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add fifteen per cent. to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Time of Shipment. Unless instructed otherwise, during the shipping season orders will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

Terms Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent. down, and balance before shipment.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions.

Limit of Liability. Our liability under the above guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

Transportation at Purchasers' Risk. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies; claims for loss or damage in transit, should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Claims. Errors will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

The Bradstreet Co.'s Mercantile Agency.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.
First National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.
Stephen Powers, Editor *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, Jacksonville, Fla.
Prof. A. H. Curtis, Horticultural Editor *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Fla.
Dudley W. Adams, President Florida State Horticultural Society, Tangerine, Fla.
Rev. Lyman Phelps, Sanford, Fla.
E. O. Painter, Editor *Florida Agriculturist*, De Land, Fla.

PRICE-LIST.

Before Ordering read "Information," "Suggestions" and "Conditions," in remarks "To Customers," on pages 56 and 57.

Purchasers will oblige us by using the order sheet to be found in this Catalogue.

VARIETIES AND SIZES.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
PEACHES—On Peach stock.—Alexander, Amelia, Angel, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Climax, Colon, Columbia, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Early Beatrice, Early Cream, Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Elberta, Ferdinand, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Foster, General Lee, Gibbons' October, Globe, Hale's Early, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Lady Ingold, La Magnifique, La Reine, Lemon Cling, Maggie, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Onderdonk, Oviedo, Pallas, Peen-to, Picquet's Late, Powers' September, Red Ceylon, Reeves' Mammoth, Salway, Sangmel, Stump the World, Taber, Thurber, Triana, Victoria, Waldo, Wheatland, Wonderful, Yum Yum.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	$0 10	$0 80	$6 50	$50 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 00	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
PEACHES—New—On Peach stock.—Jewel.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
PLUMS—On Marianna Plum stock.—Abundance, Babcock, Bailey, Botan, Burbank, Chabot, Excelsior, Golden Beauty, Kelsey, Long Fruit, Marianna, Normand, Ogon, Pissard, Red Nagate, Satsuma, Wild Goose, Willard, Yellow Japan.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 00	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	25	2 00	15 00	120 00
PLUMS—New—On Marianna Plum stock.—Wickson.				
Light summer buds	50	4 00		
PRUNES—On Marianna Plum stock.—D'Ente, Italian, Petit d'Agen.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 60	14 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
APPLES—On Apple stock.—Ben Davis, Early Harvest, Jennings' Florida, Red Astrachan, Red June, Shockley.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	10 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
PEARS—On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Anjou, Archangel, Bartlett, Boussock, Buffum, Clairgeau, Clapp's Favorite, Cole's Coreless, Doyenne d'Ete, Duchesse, Flemish Beauty, Garber, Howell, Idaho, Jefferson, Kieffer, Lawson, Le Conte, Osband's Summer, Seckel, Sheldon, Smith, Winter Nelis.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 00	8 00	65 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	25	2 00	14 00	110 00
PEARS—On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Bartlett, Garber, Jefferson, Kieffer, Smith.				
2 years, branched, fine	30	2 50	18 00	150 00
PEARS—On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Bartlett, Kieffer.				
3 years, branched, extra fine	50	4 00	35 00	
KAKI (Japan Persimmon)—On native Persimmon stock.—Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Taber's No. 23, Taber's No. 72, Taber's No. 129, Tanenashi, Tsuru, Yeddo-ichi, Yemon, Zengi.				
1 year, 1½ to 3 feet, good	25	2 00	15 00	
1 year, 3 to 4 feet, fine	30	2 50	20 00	
2 years, 4 to 5 feet, mostly branched, fine	35	3 00	25 00	
2 years, 5 to 7 feet, branched, bearing, extra	50	4 00	35 00	
APRICOTS—On Marianna Plum stock.—Bungo, Hubbard, Royal, Santa Fe.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	35	3 00		

VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
FIGS—On own roots.—Brunswick.				
1 year, medium size, 10 to 18 inches	$0 25	$2 00		
1 year, standard size, 18 to 30 inches	30	2 50		
QUINCES—On Quince stock.—Angers, Champion, Chinese, Meech.				
1 year	25	2 00	$15 00	
POMEGRANATES—On own roots.—Purple-seeded.				
1 year, fine	30	2 50	20 00	
2 years, fine	40	3 50		
MULBERRIES—On Mulberry stock.—Downing, Hicks, Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*), Stubbs, White.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up	30	2 50	20 00	
LOQUATS (**Japan Medlars**). From seed.				
2 years, 1 to 2 feet	30	2 50		
OLIVES—On own roots.—Nevadillo Blanco, Picholine.				
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	60	5 00	45 00	
GRAPES—From cuttings.—Brighton, Champion, Concord, Cynthiana, Delaware, Diamond, Diana, Duchess, Eaton, Empire State, Hartford, Herbemont, Ives, Jefferson, Martha, Moore's Early, Niagara, Norton, Perkins, Pocklington, Salem, Wilder, Worden.				
1 year, extra large	20	1 50	10 00	
GRAPES—Muscadine Type—From layers.—Flowers, Scuppernong, Thomas.				
1 year, extra large	15	1 00	7 00	
2 years	20	1 50	10 00	
PECANS—From selected seed.				
Paper-shell, Turner, 1 year, 1 foot	20	1 80	15 00	
Paper-shell, Turner, 2 years, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 80	25 00	
Paper-shell, 3 years, 4 to 6 feet	50	4 50		
WALNUTS—From selected seed—California Paper-shell.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	50	4 00	35 00	
WALNUTS—From selected seed.—Japan.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	60	5 00	45 00	
CHESTNUTS—From selected seed.—Japan Mammoth.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
2 years, 2 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00	
ALMONDS—On Peach stock.—Princesse, Sultana.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
ORANGES—Satsuma.				
On Trifoliata stock.—3 year stocks, buds 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	$400 00
3 year stocks, buds 3 to 4 feet	75	6 00	50 00	450 00
On Sweet Orange stock.—				
Stocks ⅝ to ⅞ inch, buds 2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
Stocks ¾ to 1 inch, buds 3 to 4 feet	60	5 50	45 00	400 00
ORANGES—On Trifoliata stock.—Hart's Late, Homosassa, Nonpareil, Parson Brown, St. Michael's Blood.				
3 year stocks, buds 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	
ORANGES—On Sweet Orange stock.—Early Oblong, Homosassa, Parson Brown, Washington Navel.				
3 year stocks, buds 2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	40 00	
ORANGES—Sweet Seedlings.				
Diameter ¼ to ½ inch	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
Diameter ⅝ to ¾ inch	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
Diameter ¾ to 1 inch	40	3 00	25 00	175 00
POMELOS (**Grape Fruit**)—On Trifoliata stock.—Triumph.				
3 year stocks, buds 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	
POMELOS (**Grape Fruit**)—On Sweet Orange stock.—Duncan.				
3 year stocks, buds 2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	40 00	
LEMONS—On Trifoliata stock.—Villa Franca.				
3 year stocks, buds 2 to 3 feet	60	5 50	45 00	
KUMQUATS—On Trifoliata stock.—Nagami.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds	75			

VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
TRIFOLIATA (**Citrus Trifoliata**).—Seedlings.				
1 year, about 1 foot	$0 15	$1 00	$5 00	$30 00
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	10 00	
3 years, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
ROSES—Some grafted, others "own roots" (varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots). Banksia lutea, Bon Silene, Bougere, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshunt Hybrid, Chromatella, Devoniensis, Duchesse de Brabant, Duke of Edinburgh, Etoile de Lyon, Gloire Lyonnaise, Greville, James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Jurgensen, La Reine, Louis Philippe, Mad. Alfred Carriere, Mad. Plantier, Magna Charta, Marie Ducher, Mignonette, Perfection des Blanches, Safrano, Woodland Margaret.				
1 year, strong open-ground plants	30	2 50		
TEXAS UMBRELLA—				
1 year, 2 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
2 years, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA—				
1 year, fine	50	4 00		
CAMPHOR TREE—				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	40	3 50		
2 years, 2 to 4 feet	60	5 00		
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—				
1 to 2 feet	40	3 00		
AGAVE AMERICANA VARIEGATA (**Variegated Century Plant**)—				
Strong plants	50	4 00		
CAPE JESSAMINE (**Gardenia Florida**)—				
2 to 3 feet, stocky	30	2 50		
ARBOR-VITÆ, CHINESE (**Biota Orientalis**)—				
1 foot, fine plants	30	2 50		
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS (**Chinese Box or Spindle Tree**)—				
1 to 2 feet, strong plants	30	2		
PRIVET (**Ligustrum**)—Japan (*L. Japonicus*), Golden (*L. Ovalifolium aureum*).				
1 to 2 feet, fine	30			
2 to 4 feet, extra fine	50			
ALTHEAS—Meehani, Rubra.				
3 to 5 feet, strong plants	40	3 00		
CRAPE MYRTLE (**Lagerstrœmia**)—White, Scarlet, Purple.				
2 to 3 feet, fine	30	2 50		
3 to 5 feet, extra fine, branched	40	3 50		
PALMS—Phœnix Canariensis, Phœnix Tenuis.				
About 1 foot, stocky, fine	40	3 00		
CHINESE TALLOW TREE (**Excœcaria sebifera**)—				
1 year, fine, 3 to 5 feet	40	3 00		

WHAT PURCHASERS SAY.—From Numerous Spontaneous Testimonials we give the following:

Auburndale, Fla., February 19, 1895:

"Trees came in good time and condition. We are obliged for your consistent treatment of our order. Will order more largely of you another season."

W. S. Preston,
Sup't Iowa-Fla. Fruit Co.

Interlachen, Fla., February 21, 1895:

"I have received the trees ordered of you last week. They are fine and in splendid condition."

J. T. Jenkins.

East Palatka, Fla., December 25, 1894:

"The order sent me is very satisfactory; the stock all first class." E. W. Johnson.

Wilson, Ala., November 27, 1894:

"The trees I received from you last year are all doing finely." James M. King.

Lake Charles, La., January 5, 1895:

"Your shipment of the 24th ult. to hand, nicely packed and all right." L. W. Kinney.

Kissimmee, Fla., November 17, 1894:

"I enclose order. The trees I bought of you last season are doing splendidly. Some of the peaches have trunks three inches in diameter; some are seven feet high. J. O. Knuckey.

Frelsburg, Tex., November 24, 1894:

"Goods arrived in fine condition. Thanks."

J. F. Leyendecker.

Plant City, Fla., December 3, 1894:

"Trees came in due time and fine order."

W. D. Lindley.

Devers, Tex., January 18, 1895:

"Trees procured from you last year, although planted late (March 10), made a magnificent growth, and have proved so satisfactory that I am constrained to write for more." S. Liken.

Grand Lake, La., February 14, 1895:

"The trees you sent me January 2 came in good time, and are satisfactory in every way." J. W. McKean.

Rates of Freight and Express on Trees and Plants.

We give below a table showing the rates of freight and express to a number of principal points, which will enable patrons to compute approximately the cost of carriage to all points in the Gulf states and Georgia.

FREIGHT RATES.—As a rule, the freight charge for packages weighing less than 100 lbs. is the same as for 100 lbs. When the weight exceeds 100 lbs , the same rate *per pound* is charged as for 100 lbs. The freight rates given below apply to trees and plants in boxes. When baled, the rate is a little higher, but, as the bales weigh less, the actual cost for transporting a given quantity is about the same, whether boxed or baled. To points where there is no local agent the freight must be prepaid, and remittance to cover this should be made accordingly.

EXPRESS RATES.—Whether weight exceeds 100 lbs , or is less than 100 lbs., the rate is the same *per pound* as for 100 lbs., except that the minimum charge is 35 cents for *each* express company handling the goods. Where a star (*) precedes the express rate named below, a lower rate than the rate given will be made on shipments exceeding 100 lbs. only.

APPLYING THE RATES.—Straight lines of stock will vary in weight, as well as miscellaneous lots; therefore no definite rule can be given for estimating weight. 100 trees of standard size, boxed, will average about 100 lbs., and 100 trees of medium size from 50 to 75 lbs. The rates given are "subject to change without notice," but are not likely to be materially changed during the present shipping season. Rates to points not given will be furnished upon application.

From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To	EXP'S. 100 lbs.	F'G . 100 lbs.
FLORIDA.		
Apalachicola	$1 70	$0 83
Apopka	90	63
Arcadia	1 40	1 46
Astor	1 20	59
Bartow	1 35	1 16
Bluff Springs	2 00	95
Brooksville	1 20	98
Callahan	60	31
Cedar Keys	90	56
Clermont	1 20	94
Crescent City	1 20	62
Dade City	90	62
Daytona	1 15	77
De Funiak Springs	1 35	1 08
De Land	1 20	62
Drayton Island		59
Dunnellon	1 00	91
Eustis	1 20	91
Federal Point		49
Floral City	1 30	98
Fort White	90	63
Gainesville	60	43
Hampton	60	37
Hawthorn	60	43
Homosassa	1 00	98
Jacksonville	60	31
Jasper	75	60
Key West		1 24
Kissimmee	1 20	91
Lake City	60	31
Lake Helen	1 40	75
Leesburg	90	60
Live Oak	60	40
Manatee		92
Marianna	1 20	91
Monticello	90	56
New Branford	75	72
New Smyrna	1 40	77
Ocala	60	52
Orlando	90	64
Oviedo	1 20	66
Palatka	1 00	49
Punta Gorda	1 40	1 06
St. Augustine	80	54
St. Petersburg	1 50	1 00
Sanford	1 20	60
Tallahassee	90	60
Tampa	1 10	67
Tarpon Springs	1 35	99
Tavares	90	61

From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To	EXP'S 100 lbs.	F'G'T. 100 lbs.
FLORIDA, continued.		
Titusville	$1 30	$0 77
West Palm Beach	2 10	1 08
GEORGIA.		
Albany	1 20	79
Americus	1 75	82
Bainbridge	1 20	91
Brunswick	* 1 50	58
Columbus	1 80	82
Jessup	1 15	78
Macon	1 60	79
Savannah	90	58
Thomasville	1 00	92
Tifton	1 20	77
Valdosta	* 1 20	69
Waycross	* 1 20	72
ALABAMA.		
Anniston	* 2 80	87
Birmingham	* 2 60	87
Brewton	2 15	1 02
Eufaula	1 75	82
Flomaton	* 2 15	98
Gordon	1 60	82
Greenville	* 2 40	1 12
Jackson	* 2 80	1 04
Luverne	* 2 40	90
Mobile	* 2 40	78
Montgomery	* 2 40	82
Opelika	* 2 40	82
Ozark	2 10	99
Repton		1 07
Selma	* 2 60	82
Tuskegee	* 2 60	
Wetumpka	2 35	1 02
MISSISSIPPI.		
Bay St. Louis	* 2 60	1 00
Biloxi	* 2 60	1 00
Brookhaven	* 3 40	1 25
Harriston	* 3 60	1 27
Hattiesburg	* 3 40	1 30
Jackson	* 3 40	1 38
Meridian	* 3 20	1 02
Newton	* 3 60	
Ocean Springs	* 2 60	1 00
Pass Christian	* 2 60	1 00
Starkville	* 3 40	

From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., TO	EXP'S. 100 lbs.	F'G'T. 100 lbs.
LOUISIANA.		
Alexandria	*$3 80	$1 33
Amite City	* 3 20	1 26
Baton Rouge	* 3 35	1 11
Bayou Sara	* 3 40	1 30
Cameron		1 28
Clinton	* 3 40	1 36
Covington	* 3 20	1 19
Cypremort		1 23
Houma	* 3 20	1 17
Lake Charles	* 3 80	1 28
Mermenton	* 3 60	1 25
Natchitoches	* 4 40	1 45
New Iberia	* 3 60	1 18
New Orleans	* 2 60	88
Opelousas	3 60	1 28
Shreveport	* 4 20	1 28
TEXAS.		
Abilene	* 5 80	1 75
Alvin	* 4 60	1 38
Austin	* 5 00	1 75
Ballinger	5 80	1 86
Bastrop	5 00	1 75
Beaumont	* 4 20	1 38
Beeville	* 5 20	1 75
Brownsville	* 5 80	1 60
Colorado	* 6 00	1 86
Comanche	* 6 00	1 75
Corsicana	* 5 00	1 75
Cuero	5 00	1 75
Dallas	* 5 60	1 75
Del Rio	* 6 00	2 07
El Paso	* 7 40	1 93
Galveston	* 4 20	1 38
Hempstead	4 60	1 75
Houston	* 4 20	1 38
Lampasas	* 5 40	1 75
Laredo	* 6 40	1 93
Longview	* 4 60	1 75
Navasota	4 60	1 75
Port Lavaca	* 5 20	1 75
Rockport	* 5 40	1 75
Rosenberg	4 60	1 75
San Antonio	* 5 40	1 75
Temple	* 5 20	1 75
Tyler	* 5 00	1 75
Victoria	* 5 00	1 75
Waco	* 5 20	1 75
Wallis	* 4 60	1 75
Wharton	* 4 80	1 75

NOTE.—Where a star (*) precedes the express rate above, on shipments exceeding 100 lbs. (only), a lower rate than the rate named will be made.

GLEN ST. MARY

NURSERIES

THE ANGEL PEACH.

G. L. TABER,
Glen St. Mary,
Florida. . . .